The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 796.---Vol. XX.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1850.

PRICE 6D.

Stannaries of Cornwall .- In the Bice-Warben's Court.

RICHARDS v. BRANSCOMBE. SAME v. GILBERT.

IN RE WEST TOLGUS AND TRELOWETH MINE. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to the several OTHER IS HEREBSY GIVEN, IRR, pursuant to the Several Orders or Decrees, made in the above-mentioned causes, and bearing date respectively the 6th day of November mat., a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at Androw's Hotel, REDRUTH, on Thursday, the 5th day of December next, at Three oclock in the alternoom, for SELLING, in such lots as shall be then and there determined on, Eight (940ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, John Branscombe; and FOUR (940ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, Gorge Gilbert, of and in the said MINE, and the like PARTS, or SHARES, of the said Defendant, down its respectively of and in the ORES, HALVANS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS upon and belonging to the said mine.

The Ottes, HALVARS, MACHINETT, and SHATERIAS, and the second of the date of the sale fine.

For further information application may be made to the agents on the mine, or to the Stokes, solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 20, 1850.

SPARE STEAM-ENGINE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE

MR. GUMMOE has received instructions to SELL, BY
AUCTION, at ROCKS AND TREVERBYN UNITED MINES, in the parish of
ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL, on Wednesday, the 27th day of November next, the following SPARE MACHINERY and MATERIALS:—
Comprising an excellent 70-inch STEAN-ENGINE, 10 and 7½ feet stroke, recently
sited with entirely new working gear, valves, condensing apparatus, &c., with 26 tons
of they boiler.

Made with entirety new working goar, vaives, concerning apparatus of the free bollers.

36 fathoms of 16-inch PUMPS, with plunger bottom to fit.

13-inch pole, H and doorpiece, 1 large oak capstan axie, with cast centre piece. Several 11 and 12-inch pumps, 1 12-inch pole and bottom.

An 18-feet WATEE, WHEEL, and 8-head stamps, complete.

1 horse-whim, sundry lots of chain, timber, and other articles. For inspecting the above, and for further information, apply to Mr. Gray, engine Rocks and Treverbry United Mines, St. Austell, Cornwall.

The Sale will commence at Thereis cicled precisely.

Dated Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Offices, St. Austell, Oct. 30, 1850.

FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW.

MESSRS. FULLER & HORSEY will SELL, BY AUCTION on Thursday, the 12th of December, at the Auction Mart (unless an acceptable offer is previously made by private contract), by direction of the mortgagoes, and with concurrence of the assignees of Messrs. Adams and Co., bankrupts, the extensive MANUFACTURING PREMISES,

ENOWN AS THE

offer is previously made by private contract, by direction of the management of the assignment of the sensite MANU-FACTURING PREMISES,

FAIR FIELD WORKS,

situate at BOW, MIDDLESEX, immediately adjoining the junction of the Eastern Counties Railway with the Binckwall line, occupying nearly 5 acres, and arranged expressing for conducting, upon a large scale, the business of an Engineer and Railway Carriage Builder, which is now carried on upon the premises, fitted in the most complete manner with MACHINEIX of the best description, by the first makers.

The BUILDINOS have been rected but a few years since in the most substantial manner, the two principal Factories measure each 293 feet in length, and are fitted with so-weral lathes, drilling machines, shaping machines, planing machines, Nasmyth's steam-tilt hammer, saw benches, furnaces, bending, drilling, and rolling machines, 2 highly-finished steam-engines, steam-boilers, boilermakers' shop, store-rooms, coach trimmers' and builders' shop, onnulbes and private carriage factories, wheelwrights' and fitter' shops, saw-mill, commodious counting-houses, draughtmen's offices, a spacious yard, intersected with iron transways, with a 1-feet turn-table, and by a siding having a communication on to the main line of the Eastern Counties Railway, by means of which, and the Birmingiams and West India Dook Junction Railway, tow nearly completed, facilities will be afforded for transit on all the northern and midiand lines.

A large FLOT OF BUILDING GROUND, having a frontage of 365 feet, next the Old Ford-tond, together forming an establishment which, for the business, is unrivalled in the vicinity of London—the resources being equal to the complete construction of about 20 railway carriages per week, in addition to the other branches of the business, of a general Coachbuilder and Engineer. The supply of water is plentiful, from a well 105 feet deep. The access is easy, and communication with the City every quarter of an hour, by means of the Blanckwall Railway.

The premis

THE FREEHOLD ESTATE OF THE HOLE, IN CUMBERLAND, FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLID, BY AUCTION, in the month of MARCH, 1851, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE of THE HOLE, situated in PRIORS-DALE, in the parish of ALSTON, and county of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles from the town of Alston, on the turnplice-road from Alston to Middleton, which connects it with the Branch Railway from Haltwhistle to Alston, expected to be completed in 1861.

THE HOLE contains ONE HUNDRED and THREE AGRES, or thereabouts, of anciently ENCLOSED LANDS, and TWO HUNDRED and TWENTY-TWO AGLES, or thereabouts, of more recently ENCLOSED PASTURE, and an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of an adjoining MOOR, containing EIGHT HUNDRED and THIRITY-EIGHT ACRES, or thereabouts.

The MINERALS, under the anciently enclosed lands, BELONG to the PROPPHETOR of the 8016; and those under the above-mentioned pasture and moor, and also under an adjoining pasture, containing 294 acres, or thereabouts, the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hoapital, BELONG to His VINNELY with the COMMISSIONERS OF GREENWICH HOAPITAL.

The ESTATE abounds in LEAD, IRON, COAL, LIME, &c.; the strata and mineral voins which intersect it being the same as those in which the rich mines of Alston Moor Allendale, &c., have been worked with the greatest success in the immediate neighbour-bood. A large quantity of lead has been, and still continues to be, obtained on the property—part of it producing from 60 to 90 ounces of silver to the other of lead, but most of the veins are unexplored.

The PROPERTY is well FENCED, and has abundance of WATER and WATER-POWER. It has been extensively drained, limed, and planted, but is still capable of great improvement if these operations are continued, which can be done at avery trifling expense, as stones, lime, and coal, are all found conveniently altuated on the property. Being surrounded by the preserves of the Dake of the Conse, which is well adapted for a shooting-box, besides containing all that is necessary for a large grazing farm, and is pleasantly stimated on the banks o THE FREEHOLD ESTATE OF THE HOLE, IN CUMBERLAND, FOR SALE

THE HOLE IS TITHE FREE.

John Fenwick, the shepherd, will show the property; and plans and further particulars may be had at the Blue Bell Inn, Alston; the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the Journal Office, Carlisle; and of Mr. James Burnett, Jun., Ovington, near Gateshead; Mesars. Chisholme and Co., 64, Lucon's Inn-fields, London; and Messrs. J. and R. Gibson, solicitors, Hexham.—November, 1850.

EXTENSIVE IRON-WORKS AND MINERAL LEASES FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,—The BLAIR IRON-WORKS, belonging to the AYRSHIRE IRON COMPANY, situated in the parish of DALRY and county of AYR, consisting of TWO BLOWING ENGINES, FIVE BLAST-FURNACES, FOUNDRY, PIT ENGINES, and other requisite utensits for the furnaces and working the minerals, all in working order, besides nearly TWO HUNDRED WORKMEN'S HOUSES.

The extensive MINERAL FIELDS consist of BLACKBAND, IRONSTONE, COALLINESTONE, and FIREACHAY, bold under long leases, at moderate first wints and The extensive and FIRE-CLAY, held under long leases, at moderate fixed remis and royalties, all in the immediate neighbourhood of the furnaces; and the works having a connection with the Ayrahire Railway, command greatfacilities for transit and shipping of the produce. There is a large STOCK of IRONSTONE on the ground, which may be had at a valuation, and considerable progress has been made in the ERECTION OF MALLEABLE IRON-WORKS, in connection with the furnaces, which may also be had.—The above are well worthy the attention of capitalists and parties in search of mineral fields.

For further information apply to Mr. Brown, 33, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY TO BE IN PART VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY TO BE IN PART OR WHOLLY DISPOSED OF.—This most desirable METALLIFEROUS SETT, consisting of nearly 2000 acres, is situated in one of the renowned mining districts of central WALES. One discovery of SILVER-LEAD ORE, made upon it some few months ago, was considered of so singular and promising a nature, that a brief account of it was then published, and subsequently copied into most of the leading papers of the kingdom. Since that period a shallow sink has been made on the lode, which is 6 feet wide, traversing a beautiful soft whitish killias. The analysis of the ore, of which there is about 20 tons on the bank, gives 75 per cent. of lead and 80 ounces of silver to the ton; indeed, the last assay of the ore, found at about 7 fathoms from the surface, gave the extraordinary quantity of 200 ounces of silver to the ton. There is a fine mixture of lead ore at the bottom of the present shallow shaft. The mine is but 9 miles (of good turnpike road) from the shipping port, and a fine stream of water runs close past it, offering every facility for the development of its invaluable mineral resources.

For further particulars apply (post-paid) to "X. Y. Z.," at the office of the Missing Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Just published, in 8vo., price 4s., bound in cloth, By THOMAS BARTLETT, LONDAND-STREET. A TREATISE ON BRITISH MINING, WITH A DIGEST OF THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, STANNARIE AND GENERAL MINING LAWS. London: Effingham Wilson, publisher, No. 11, Royal Exchange.

MR. JAMES CROFTS tenders his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS for the PURCHASE of BRITISH MINING SHARES, whether on a
large or small scale; and will be happy te indicate such mines as present the greatest
chance of permanent dividends, or ultimate success of the workings, either at the request
of his correspondents, or in reply to specific inquiries. The utmost punctuality in attending to communications from the country may be relied upon; and by transacting business only you raincipals, Mr. Crofts hopes to establish an identity of interests between
his friends and himself.

JUDICIOUS PURCHASES IN ESTABLISHED DIVIDEND MINES WILL INSURE A HIGH RATE of INTEREST per annum, varying from 15 to 20 per cent. MR. CROPTS HAS SPECIALLY FOR SALE-

Ma. Cas.

Bedford United East and South Tamar Wheal Crobor (25 shares)
West Wheal Jowel (10 shares)
West Wheal Jescoll (20 shares)
Wost Goginan
East Sharp Tor
Wheal Augusta (15 shares)
Warieggan Consols (59 shares)
Warieggan Consols (59 shares)

Penzance Consols
Pennant and Craigwen (100 shares)
Wheal Providence (24 shares)
Lamheroce Wheal Maria (20 shares)
Bodmin Consols (10 shares)
Bryntali (10 shares)
Wheal Trelawny (3 shares)
East Polgouth (30 shares)—a very promising prospective mine shares).

(5 shares). miber 23, 1850. Dated No. 4, King-street, Cheapsi

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S., &c., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, OFFICE, No. 13, AUSTINERIARS, LONDON.

Mr. HOPKINS may be consulted daily by Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Capitalists, who have invested, or may wish to invest, their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES, on all matters connected therewith (Home and Foreign).

g Every description of Mineral Property inspected and reported on—on the Continent as well as the United Kingdom, and distant capitalists may receive periodical advice.

N.B.—Being a responsible and confidential business, and having a very extensive con-nection, it becomes necessary to acquaint those who apply for reports, that they must be paid for on delivery, at his office, otherwise they cannot be attended to.

paid for on delivery, at his office, otherwise they cannot be attended to.

VALUABLE COLLIERY, AT LOWSIDE, NEAR OLDHAM.

—TO BE LET. BY TICKET, at the Angel Inn, Oldham, on Wednesday, the 4th day of Docember, 1850, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, on a RENTAL, calculated per statute acre per foot in thickness, those very valuable MINES OF COAL, called the PEACOCK NEW EARTH OR BENT MINES, under the Lowside Estate. Those mines extend under about 40 statute acres; they are each about 30 inches in thickness, of first-rate quality, and in the best markets. The water has recently been drained from the mines by workings on the deep in an adjoining estate, showing the mines to be free from faults, and in a condition to be worked immediately, with a small outlay, thereby possessing advantages seldom equalled.

Mrs. Brideoske, of Lowside, will appoint a person to show the estate, and from her may be had a plan and particulars, with conditions of letting and terms of lease.

Farticulars may also be had from Mr. George Wrigiey, Corporation-street, and Mr. W. Sidebotham, Cleveland-buildings, Manchessier, the trustees; and from Mr. Thos. Livesey, mining engineer, Chamber Hall, Oldham; or Mesars. Slater and Heelis, solicitors, Manchester.

MINING COMPANY OF WALES.—PROSPECTUSES, containing REPORTS on the MINES and QUARRIES of the COMPANY, Terms and Conditions for its Government, &c., may be had of ST. PIERRE FOLEY, Secretary to whom letters on the allotment of shares, and on the general business of the Company, are to be addressed.—Offices, 24, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

DENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED MINES CORNWALL.—All PARTICULARS selative to the recent IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES at these MINES may be known at the OFFICES of the COMPANY, No. 23 Tokenhouse-yard, London.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—This is to give Notice, that if the CALL of ONE POUND per share, made the 26th of Spetember, and due the 4th of November last, BE NOT FAID on or before the 4th of Socember, such SHARES on which the Call remains unpaid will be FORFEITED. Salvador-house, London, Nov. 21, 1850.

COMBLAWN SILVER-LEAD MINE, near CALLINGTON

COMBLAWN SILVER-LEAD MINE, near CALLINGTON, adventurers, held in London, on the 19th finst., it was resolved,—
That, in consequence of a larger capital being required for the further prosecution of the mine, it be OFFERED FOR SALE, AS A MINE, togother with the powerful STEAM-ENGINE, of 60-inches cylinder, lately erected, all suitable BUILDINGS, and MACHINERY of the most substantial and modern character, including flat-rods, pumps for two shafts, and all other MATERIALS on the MINE, amply sufficient to work it to a considerable depth.

TENDERS for the PURGHASE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, to be forwarded to the offices of Mesart. Smith, solicitors, bevongert; or to the secretary in London, until the Pth December next. In the meantime the engine will be kept at work, to facilitate inspection; and Capitain Fenaluna is instructed to give all requisite injurnation on the spot.

JAMES CROFTS, Secretary
Dated No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, London, Nov. 16, 1850.

EAST CRAIGWEN SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY

CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK" SYSTEM. CONDUCTED ON THE "COST-BOOK" SYSTEM.

This sett embraces the whole of the informediate space between the well-known mines of Cowarch and Craigwen, which are in full work under separate companies, and returning rich silver-lead ores to market. The advantageous position of East Craigwen is, therefore, self-apparent: and the great accellivity of the mountain, being at an angle of about 45, or 1 in 3, renders it peculiar, if not without parallel, in mining, by giving backs of extraordinary height.

Reports, specimens, and prospectuses, may be had at the offices of the company, 57, Threadneedie-street; or at Messrs. Wire and Childs, St. Swithin's-lane, the solicitors of the Company.

to Company.

Applications for shares will be received until Monday, the 9th of Decer

UNITED MINES, TAVISTOCK.—CONDUCTED on the "COST-BOOK" SYSTEM of Economy and Limitation of Responsibility.
OFFICES—28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, AND 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.
Capital £10,240, in 1024 shares, of £10 cach.

JOHN BAYLY, Esq., Plymouth, JOSEPH ELLIOT SQUARE, Esq., Plymouth, DIERCTORS. DIESCOIS.

GEORGE PRIDHAM, Esq., solicitor, Plymouth.

WILLIAM LONGMAID, Esq., 30, Beaumont-square.

H. SMITH, Esq., C.E., 115, Glomeoster-terrace, Hyde-park.

SECENTARY—Mr. W. I. Ternan, 28, Threadneedle-street.

PURSES (Tressurer)—J. E. Square, Esq., Plymouth.

G.R. B. Waston, Esq., consulting sharebroker, 39, Old Broad-street.

OLICITORS—Mesers. Terrell and Matthews, 30, Basinghall-street.

The prospectus of these mines, the maps, and the certificates of Jehu Hitchens, of Tavistock; Robert Dunstan, of the West Caradon Mines; Samuel Seccombe, of the Phoenis and the Caradon Mines; Richard Edwards, of the Wheal Franco and Plymouth Wheal Yooland Mines; John Lean, of the Wheal Franco; and Joseph Eddy, of the Wheal Yeoland, may be seen at the office, or at the solicitors.

and, may be seen at the office, or at the solicitors'.

The major part of the shares being already taken in the locality of the mines, the renaining portion may be applied for (by letter) to any of the directors or officers of the
Company; or at the offices of Messra Perrell and Matthews, Basinghall-street; or to
fessra. Woolcombe and Co., solicitors, Plymouth.

Messrs. Woolcombe and Co., solicitors, Plymouth.

THE MINING ALMANACK, FOR 1851: under the filling-diate Sanction and Patronage of his Royal Highness PRINCE ALBERT, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Chief Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall and Devon, &c.

The success which has attended the publication of the MINING ALMANACK, being the only Annual devoted to the Mining Interests, induces the Editor to announce its publication and the property in the onsuing year, at a reduced price, although conveying all the Statistical and Tabular Matter interesting to the adventurer and useful to the practical miner. In arriving at this determination, the Editor is in a great measure influenced by the prospective National Exhibition of 1851, so as to afford to those who may visit the capital from our mineral idirtiets and foreign climes a facility of acquaintance with all matters appertaining to the unlear alkingdom. To effect this, it will be the object of the Editor to give the results of the mineral kingdom for the present year; and with that view invites the assistance of, and communications from, parties interested, addressed to the Editor, 39, Fleet-street, London.

Early communications, with diagrams, are requested, and advertisements should be forwarded early in January, 1851.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.—T. P. AUSTIN, proprietor of PEELE'S COFFEE-HOUSE, FLEET-STREET, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, especially those interested in the forthcoming GREAT EXHIBITION, that he has recently MEARLY DUBLED THE SIZE OF HIS ESTABLISHMENT, which will enable him to aford increased comfort and convenience to those honouring him with their patronage. The FILES OF NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, for which Peele's Coffee-house is so celebrated, containing all the reports of the Royal Commissioners, will be available to those visting this establishment.

**a* The History Journal, in addition to all Publications connected with the Mining Interests, are regularly filed.—Bed and Breatfast, 3s., or £1 per week.

WANTED,—A PERSON who thoroughly understands the PREPARING and BLEACHING of SULPHATE of BARYTA for a PIGMENT. He must be a practical man, able to give instruction as to what MACHINERY may be requisite, and SUPERINTEND the ERECTION and WORKING thereof.—Apply (prepaid), stating salary expected, to "C. W.," 6, Austinfriars. London.

SITUATION WANTED, as MANAGER of a COLLIERY: A has a practical knowledge of both top and bottom; can keep books, and take the management of all belonging to a colliery. Unexceptionable character can be given.

—Letters to be addressed to "T. A.," Post-office, Chorley.

TO TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, a PRACTICAL TIN-PLATE MAKER—one thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture in all its branches, and qualified to SUPERINTEND the ERECTION of WORKS calculated to turn out 600 boxes per week.—Address "E. S. E.," at Mr. Hall's, stationer, No. 78, 01d Broad-street, London.

TVIN SMELTER.-WANTED, a SUPERINTENDENT for a TIN SMELTING HOUSE. None need apply who are not practically acquainted with all the details of Tin Smelting.—Applications by lotter only, to "C. B.," care of Mesers. Pearson and Son, stationer, 36, isinopagate-street-within.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an horizontal STEAM-ENGINE, 121-inch cylinder, with 3-feet stroke and 18-horse power cylinder boiler, shafts, West's verticles. all complete, with a flat-rope, about 90 yards long, all quite new, and in every way suitable for colliery use.—Address "T. A." at the Post-office, Chorley.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 50-in. ENGINE, WITH BRASS CONDENSING WORK AND BOILER (10 tons).

Apply to Capt. Evans, Pool, Cornwall.

TO FOREIGN CAPITALISTS OR OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, a very VALUABLE PATENT FOR FRANCE, and also ONE FOR BELGIUM, both taken out in the year 1848, for an Invention for which Letters Patent had previously been granted for Great Britain and Scotland, and which is now in successful operation in many of the large mining districts. The price at which the above would be sold will yield a very large return upon the purchase-money. Full particulars may be obtained by addressing a lotter (pre-paid) to "L. M.," at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM-VALUABLE PATENT RIGHTS.—FOR SALE, a PATENT, secred in FRANCE and BELGIUM, for an INVENTION connected with RAILWAYS and the MANUFACTURE OF IRON, now in successful operation in this country, and which has been most favourably reported on by the highest authorities.—Address "B.," at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleetstreet, London.

VALUABLE PATENT.—The PATENTEE of an INVENTION for PROTECTING DWELLING-HOUSES and other kinds of PROPERTY
against BURGLARY and FIRE, is desirous of TREATING with a GENTLEAM for the
SALE, or PRACTICAL WORKING, of the SAME—the demand for the apparatus being
such as to require an immediate organisation of workmen, and a distinct business establishment.—Apply personally, or free by post, to Messrs. Tatham, Upton, Johnson, and
Co., solicitors, 24, Lincoln's Inu-fields.

CARDIGANSHIRE SILVER-LEAD MINES.—Gentlemen desirons of INVESTING in these very profitable UNDERTAKINGS, may rect INFORMATION by applying to Mr. EDWARD BAGOT, Mineral Surveyor Engineer, LLANELLY, through whom advantageous purchases can now be uning Office, Lianelly, Nov. 7, 1850.

HARES are TO BE SOLD in the following MINES:—
Levant, St. Just.
Trelyon Cousols, near St. Ives.
Apply at the effices of Mr. Batten, No. 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street.

RANCIS PRYOR, MINE AGENT AND SHAREBROKER, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has REMOVED his place of usiness from "Bell Cottage," Gwennap, to his offices, TOWN HALL, REDRUTH. Mining Offices, Town Hall, Redruth, Nov. 19, 1850.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. J. TREVENA TEAGUE begs to call the attention of CAPITALISTS to the present FLOURISHING STATE of the CORNISH MINES, and more especially to those in the neighbourhood of REDRUTH, some of which are paying the shareholders from 5 to 75 per cent, per annum—offering to the public the salest and most remunerative investment of any of a speculative character.—Mr. J. T. TEAGUE is in a position to do BUSINESS in any of the IMMEDIATE MINES, and will take pleasure in furnishing parties with a List of his Prices on application.

MINES INSPECTED BY EXPERIENCED AGENTS.

MINING PROPERTY.—BUSINESS transacted in every description of MINING PROPERTY, SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD, ADVICE GIVEN to PARTIES as to INVESTMENT, ADVANCES of MONEY MADE on this DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY, SHARISTICS given on Mines, and the earliest information obtained from the mineral districts.—Apply to DURRANT & CO., Mining Sharebrokers, 98. Lomburd-street.

MINING OFFICES,—48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, they are in a position to BUY and SELL SHARES in all the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, and have on hand Devon Great Consols, North Pool, Russell, North Levant, South Carn Brea, Warleggan Consols, Wheat Elizabeth, Harris, &c. WANTED—East Russells.—Nov. 1, 1830.

MINING OFFICES, ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS,
Mr. R. TRIPP, MINING AGENT, has FOR SALE SHARES in most of the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES and others, which will pay the purchaser, at present prices,
from 15 to 30 per cent.—including North Pool, South Caradon, West Caradon, South
Tolgus, Alfred Consols, Botallack, Treviakey and Barrier, Condurrow, Wheal Margaret,
Trelawny, Spearne Consols, Stray Park, Wheal Mary Ann. Tremayne, Bedford United,
Wellington, Tamar, South Tamar, Hennock Lead, Trescoil, East Wheal Reeth, &c.; and
is a BUYER of Devon Great Consols, Wheal Reeth, North Buller, Carthew Consols,
Wheal Penhale, &c.

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., 6, FINSBURY-PLACE SOUTH, and 6, WEST-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, have SHARES FOR SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to capitalists the safest and most unexceptionable investment.—Office hours from Ten to Five O'clock.

MANUEL AND CO., MINING AGENTS, are instructed to SELL in the following DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES:—Great Wheal Baddern, Runnaford Coombe, Great Wheal Michail, West Wheal Rose, Wheal Emily, Pentire Glaze, and others.—Office, 42, Fish-street-hill, London.

MR. JOSEPH J. BAKER, METAL BROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, WOLVERHAMPTON. OFFICES—MARKET-PLACE.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.

MESSRS. BOXALL & CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS, 5, OROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS OVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COTTER MANCENS
IN ENGLAND.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL COURT
will be HELD at 5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, on Tuesday, the 3d Docember
next, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report explanatory of the
present position of the Company's affairs; a communication from the Shareholders' Committee, and for considering such measures as may appear thereon to be expedient.

By order of the Court of Assistants,
WM. TATE, Accountant.

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the HOLYFORD COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION will be HELD at the office, 34, Great Winchester-street, or Thursday, the 5th December next, at Twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Director, in the place of Mr. Edward Hunt, resigned, and that Mr. Edward Henley has been proposed as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by such resignation.

J. W. BUCKLAND, Jun., Secretary.

WHEAL MAY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the next BI-MONTHLY MEETING of the adventurers in WHEAL MAY MINING COMPANY will be HELD at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedie-street, London, on Friday, the 39th day of November inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, for the purpose of examining the Accounts of the past two months, receiving the Report of the Committee; and, if deemed expedient, to adopt any anggestions therein contained, and any other business that may be brought before the meeting relating to the affairs of the mine.—15, Old Broad-street, Nov. 21, 1830.

HENRY PEET, Secretary.

Transactions of Scientific Bodies.

	MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEAK.		- 9
MONDAY	Geographical-3, Waterloo-place	8)	P.M.
TUESDAY			
	Civil Engineers-25, Great George-street	8	P.M.
	Zoological-11, Hanover-square	9	P.M.
WEDNESDAY	Society of Arts-Adelphi	8	P.M.
THURSDAY	Royal - Somerset-house	84	P.M.
	Royal Society of Literature -4, St. Martin's-place		P.M.
FRIDAY	Botanical-20, Bedford-street, Covent-garden	8	P.M.

PROFESSOR TENNANT'S LECTURES ON MINERALOGY-MICA, SERPENTINE, AND FELSPAR-No. VII.

On Wednesday, Prof. Texxaxr commenced his lecture on mineralogy, at King's College, by a description of mica, which he said comprised a rather large group of minerals, most of which were of an alkalino-earthy character. Young mineralogists not unfrequently mistook mics for various metallic minerals, such as silver, gold, and copper, according as is occurred of a white, yellow, or rod colour. Common mica had a somewhat pearly lestre, and was exceedingly various in its colours, being white, groy, light green, pale violet, rose red, peach blossom, grass green, and brown. It occasionally had a white or grey streak. Its most remarkable peculiarity was that it separated in lamina, which were highly elastic and flexible, a quality which served to distinguish it from many substances which, had similarity of appearance. It occurred in oblique hombit prisms, casily divisible parallel to their ternianl planes. The dark-coloured varieties often contained as much iron as would act on the magnet. Mice might be observed in very minute layers in the Yorkshire flagstones, used as foot pavements in the streets. Its specific gravity was 2%, and its hardness 2 to 25. It exhibited two axes of double refraction, when viewed through the medium of polarised light. Magnesian mica occurred in regular six-sited prisms, which had a very ready cleavage perpendicularly to their axes. Its colour was gueerally brown or dark green, and it will be a supplied to the proper distribution of the colour was gueerally brown or dark green, and it will be a supplied to the proper distribution of the supplied of the proper distribution of the proper distribution of the proper distribution of the proper distri On Wednesday, Prof. TENNANT commenced his lecture on mineralogy, at King's College, by a description of mica, which he said comprised a rather large group of minerals, most of which were of an alkalino-earthy

Nephrite was exceedingly interesting, as the material with which the South Sea islanders manufactured their war hatchets and other implements. It was as hard as iron; and the stone hatchets made by these savages would chop wood as featly as if they were true "Brummagem." In the British Museum there was a sculptured tortoise of this material, which was found on the banks of the Jumna, near the city of Allahabad, in Hindostan. Nephrite was very much used in China for ornamental purposes. The chemical composition of this mineral was almost identical with serpentine, except that it had much less water.

Felspar was so named from a German word, signifying field, as it was there found in very considerable quantities. It had been ascertained, however, that it was not a native product of that country; but that it had been brought down in masses by means of enormous icebergs. A very handsome bridge at Berlin was built of polished granite, chiefly composed of felspar; and, in order to show the vast size of the blocks thus scattered over the country, there was a vase in that city, in front of the Royal Museum, made from a single block, which was 22 ft. in diameter. Felspar was an ingredient in the composition of granite—the other elements being mica and quartz. It decomposed more readily than those substances. The white crystals in porphyry were felspar. The appearance of felspar was exceedingly various, and it was accordingly known under many appellations. Common felspar was accordingly known under many appearations. Common felspar was partially translucent. Of its varieties, monstone was one of the most remarkable. When cut and polished, it had a chatoyant reflection of light. Sunstone was the same substance, but somewhat different in colour. There were valuable specimens of sunstone in the British Museum—some of which cost as much as 5t. a piece. Common felspar had two distinct lamellar cleavages. Potash was a tolerably large ingradient in felspar; and it was that which rendered this material so subject to decomposition. A great number of the Egyption antiquities ingredient in felspar; and it was that which rendered this material so subject to decomposition. A great number of the Egyptian antiquities of the British Museum were of this substance. Nearly all those which were called granite in the catalogues were a true syenite, and composed of felspar, quartz, and hornblende. The oblisk of Luxor, in Paris, was syenite. The lecturer concluded by exhibiting some exceedingly handsome polished granites, which had been sent to him by a gentleman at Fowey in Cornwall, who, having spent a large sum of money in casing the entrance hall of his mansion with all the varieties of stone produced upon his estate, had used the debris for repairing the roads—a fate which these splendid specimens would have shared, had not the professor expressed a desire to preserve them.

[The next lecture will treat of granite and its varieties, porphyry, and the porcelain clays.]

[The next lecture the porcelain clays.]

The subject of Prof. Ansted's second and concluding lecture was the metallic minerals. The wide field which it embraced necessarily obliged him to be very superficial in his notices of the different products brought under consideration; but occasionally some interesting and important facts presented themselves. The metals were divided into three groups—first, those which were commonly used as metals; secondly, those which were known and used, but not generally in the metallic state; thirdly, those with the properties of which we were not

THE MINING JOURNAL,

sequainted. The was of the metals were further set forth in a very perapicuous manner, by means of a tabular statement on the plan of sectional lines, leading downwards from the names of the metals, and herizontally from a list of the various arts and manufactures, the employment of a certain material in any particular branch being indicated by a cross, or blank, at the point of intersection. In connection with the article of iron, the subject of metooric stones was introduced, as presenting the only instance in which that metal was found in its native state. The lecturer alluded to the prevailing theory as to the origin of these hodies, but did not express any decided opinion upon the subject. One was mentioned as having failen in America of the enormous weight of 30,000 lbs. Pure from was smoog the rarest things to be met with in the arts. Only by very careful management, on an exceedingly small scale, in the laboratory, could it be obtained. Carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, or titanium, were almost always present, though it might be in a very minute proportion. Iron was avery ducelle metal; a wire not more than the twelfth of an inch in thickness would support a weight of 550 lbs. Pure iron was scarcely fasible with any ambunt of heat that could be produced. It which was found in combination with oxygen. That which was relixed with sulphur was of no use for the manufacture of iron, though it was for sulphur. The most abundant, though not the was a subject. The most abundant, though not though and through with tarsenic, it made a white kind of metal; but there was danger in thus employing it, as, under the action of heat, the arsenic was given off in the form of vapour, which was highly poisonous.

Copper, unlike iron, was often found in a native state. A mass of 80 tons weight had been found at Lake Superior, pierced through and through with threads of silver in a most singular stanner. There was this remarkable parcularity about copper, that it transmitted, when made sufficiently thin for t

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INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

November 19.—WILLIAM CURITY, Esq. (president), in the chair.

The subject of the paper read was "The Ventilation of Collieries, Theoretically and Practically Considered," by Mr. William Price Struvé (of Swansea), M.I.C.E.,—which will be found in another column.

The discussion upon the paper was announced to take place at the next meeting, until which time the meeting was adjourned.

GUISE'S IMPROVEMENTS IN GAS BURNERS.—The object of the present im

Guise's improvements in Gas Bueners.—The object of the present improvement is to produce a very pure light, by ensuring the perfect combustion of the gas without the projection of any shadow. The burner itself is light and elegant, and the oxygen of the atmosphere is beaten against the flame by a double deflection. It is first deflected inwards, by means of a glass cone, and then, at a little distance higher up, it is gently bent in an outward direction, by means of a metallic button. The effect is such as to give the flame a form approaching to that of a budding tulip. In the ordinary glass deflector the chimney itself is contracted about an inch from the base, and it frequently occurs that in case of accident considerable difficulty is experienced in replacing it, particularly in the country. In the new burner a common straight chimney is employed, and the deflecting glass cone is altogether separate and independent. If the former, therefore, chance to be broken, it is replaced with facility, even in a country town, where any apparatus at all out of the common way is a rarity. Apropos of the difficulty of meeting with certain necessary trifles of this kind at a distance from London, we actually recollect being usable, a short time since, to obtain a circular lamp cotton, of ordinary size, in the whole town of Dartford. We have witnessed several experiments with the new burner, and it appears to us to be pre-eminent over all others in the great purity of the light which it emits. The predominating red ray which characterises, in a greater or less degree, the flame produced from the majority of gas burners, appears in this intance to be nearly lost in the most dazzling whiteness. Those who feel interested in the subject have now an opportunity of witnessing the comparative effect of this and other burners, at the manufactory, 45, Clerkenwell-green.

Case of Mr. William Hirst.—An appeal, which has been circulated on behalf of this unfortunate gentleman, has been strongly recommended to us for notice. Mr. Hirst,

notice. Mr. Hirst, who is now a prisoner for ucus in 10 to 1

tion, at which he sail he is regulated to possess would be improved that he will not be suffered to languish in a debtor's prison, instead of exerting the energies which there is reason to believe might prove beneficial to the public. Among the literary first fruits of the Great Exhibition, we may mention the Expositor—a journal started, and specially devoted to the illustration of all matters connected therewith, by means both of description and woodcuts. But though the forthcoming Exhibition, judging from the numbers which have appeared, is likely to receive ample justice from the Expositor, it is not confined to that attractive topic, since a great variety of scientific inventions, patents, &c., together with views of newly-constructed docks and harbours, will be found among its illustrations. These last are executed in a very superior manner, and over and above the merely descriptive matter, a great deal of interesting information of a miscellaneous kind, but chiefly in reference to the Exhibition, and the progress of manufacturing and scientific industry, is given in its columns. The only exception we can take in regard to its literary contents is to a suggestion put forth in a leader in the last number, in which it is proposed that the crowds of visitors, native and foreign, to the Exhibition next spring should, in the event of a pressure of house room, seek lodgings by railway at Gravesend, Rochester, Dover, Tunbridge, and a dozen of other places, even as far as Portsmouth, Bath, and Bristol, and come up daily to view the wonders in Hyde-park—which really strikes us as a rather green idea. Beyond this sage proposition we see nothing to cavil at, but much to praise and approve

INDIGESTION AND COMPLAINTS OF THE STOMACH CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S Pills.—The symptoms arising from dyspepsis and disordered stomachs, are span flatulent and acid cructations, languor, want of appetite, distension of the stomach, sind countenance, and sense of oppression, and sinking after meals, dejected spirits, and want of a proper circulation of the blood; also frequent pains in the head and breast, remove these unpleasant sensations it is only necessary to take a few doese of Hollows Fill; this inestimable medicine will speedily railiate the most urgent symptoms, rest the tone of the stomach, and prevent a recurrence of the disease.—Sold by all drugging and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, 5trand, London.

KINGSETT AND BEDFORD MINE

In our last Number, we noticed the receipt of a letter from Mr. Jury, of Exeter, relative to a meeting of adventurers in this mine on the 11th inst.; but, on account of the late period at which it was received, we were compelled to defer any remarks on it. We have since received full details of the meet-Exeter, relative to a smeller of a structurers in this miss on the 11th installation, on account of the late period at which it was readved, we were compelled to defire any remarks on it. We have since secared full details of the meeting, together with the resolutions that were passed. It and the state of the meeting together with the resolutions that were passed in the state of force of the management of the miss along other, at season that the object of the mention, judging from the state of force of the management of the miss along other, at each state of force of the management of the miss along other, at the state of the company of the state of the state

day evening:—

Sira,—I beg you will allow me, through the medium of your valuable Journal, to acquain the "foreign" shareholders in the Kingsett and Bedford Mine, that a firm step has been made in the right direction to place their property under better control, by removing those who have furnished factitions reports for several months past, and also to appoint a first-rate" captain, "of good experience and integrity, to develope the hidden treasures of the mine, for the benefit of the present or future adventurers, and the mining interest. The gentlemen who are exerting themselves to effect this improvement deserve the highest praise and best thanks of the shareholders, who should, therefore, render their assistance by proxy (preparatory to the adjourned meeting to take place on Monday evening next), addressed to Lieut-Col. Harding, Magdalen Hill, Exetex, and which, it appears, should be pre-paid on a half-crown stamp. The attendance of shareholders, conversant in raining matters, is also particularly requested. I beg, Sir, to enclose my card, to show that I am in no way connected with any party, excepting as a suffering—Shaks-Mologus: Presson, Nov. 15.

We see in this letter additional reasons to infer the avistance of strong dis-

We see in this letter additional reasons to infer the existence of strong dissatisfaction with the present management of the mine. The precise grounds
of complaint have not assumed, so far, a tangible shape, so as to enable us to pronounce on their justice or otherwise; but though left in the dark on many
points needful for forming anything like a conclusive opinion, we may be permitted to offer a word of counsel to the shareholders—which is to take care,
lest their dissensions be the means of destroying their own property. If any
paltry jealousy or rival interests be at the bottom of the hostile demonstration
against the purser, they should be discountenanced at once; while any charges
or imputations to which the latter is fairly liable ought to be openly made and
established.

So common is the practice, however—as the records of mining companies

or imputations to which the latter is fairly liable ought to be openly made and established.

So common is the practice, however—as the records of mining companies will show—of indulging in unfounded charges and angry recriminations, when the affairs of a mine are less flourishing than could be wished, that it would be nothing wonderful if the Kingsett and Bedford were to prove no exception. It would be surprising, perhaps, if it were otherwise, so keen is the appetite for censure, when a body of shareholders are undergoing the process of a drain apon their pockets. If "fictitious reports" have been made, it has been by the superintendent and captain, both of whom were present to justify their reports, which, we understand, have however been confirmed by other practical miners; and, probably, if the shareholders generally, instead of dwelling upon the mistakes and misfortunes of the past, were to agree upon a wiser plan of operations for the fature, wherever amendments can be really introduced, they might look for a more fortunate issue to the undertaking than can be anticipated at present.

THE EAST OF SCOTLAND MALLEABLE IRON-WORKS.—At the adjourned sale, which took place at Dunfermline, on the 6th inst., these works were, with the estate and mansion-house of Transy, sold for 15,000L to Baring Brothers and Co., the great London capitalists. The works are to start in a short time.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

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CMAIPOENIA.—From San Francisce, via Chagres and New Orleans, accounts had been received to the 17th September, announcing that 60,000t, in gold dust was en route to the United States, and that San Francisco had been for a fourth time the scene of a gigantic disaster from fire. From the mines there is little to add to the intelligence brought by the Pacific. The accounts are somewhat contradictory, but still of a favourable character. New discoveries were made daily. The rainy season was about commencing. The passengers by the Alebana have considerable gold with them. Money market firm; gold dust \$16 f2 cents. to \$15 25 cents.

By the Medway, we have later news from California, which represents everything politically and socially as going on well. The accounts from the gold mines are still encouraging, those especially so from the quartz mines. On the 18th September a steam-engine had commenced working 12 stampers at Mariposa, upon the quartz rock got from the mine of Messrs. Palmer and Cook, the produce of which, we are told, was 24t, to the ton of quartz. This yield more than paid expenses, but it was expected that the rock that was about to be operated upon would produce from 800t to 1200t, to the ton of quartz. Another steam-engine was almost ready to begin work, upon the mines of Messrs. Stockton and Aspinwall, and a third one had arrived at San Francisco. Independent of this, many of the Mexicans and other foreigners had given up their diggings for the purpose of working the quartz by hand on the mountains, only using a pestle and mortar, and the return from this process was said to be very abundant, and if the result is anything equal to what is resported, the amount of gold that will be produced for exceeds any previous calculation. Letters from sober-thinking and well-informed persons, possessing some geological knowledge, state that from their observation the gold existing in California will be found principally in those ovens running through the quartz rock, with occasionally lu

are 52 passengers by this steamer, among whom are Sir Henry Vere Huntley and 14 others from California.

SOUTH AUSTRAIA.—The subjoined extract of a recent letter furnishes some interesting information relative to monetary and mining affairs:—"From what I have already seen, I should say that the rate of interest here would not materially alter for a great number of years. By a sudden influx of capital it may be affected for a few weeks; but when this is taken up by investment, the rate returns to the old mark again, so that 15 per cent. may be considered the standing rate of interest here, as your 8 per cent. is in England. The mineral treasures of this colony are so great that I have no doubt they would astonish the world, were there sufficient capital in the place to work them. In all parts of the country are to be seen lodes of ore cropping out of the surface, and running for many miles. People form themselves into companies, issae shares, take a few tons off the surface, or as near to it as they can without much labour, and having exhausted the funds of those who were fools enough to pay ready cash for the others, or off for want of more capital, machinery, &c. In these companies the original proprietors generally hold nine-tenths of the shares themselves, working on the money of those who pay cash for the other tenth; so that if the mine does not pay by its surface ore for its own working it is discontinued. New comers should be particularly cautioned against these same companies, as well as the brokers who vend the shares; for some of the latter would not mind ruining any one, merely to make their commission. In some mines, no sooner do they penetrate a tolerable depth under ground than water comes in, and for want of proper machinery the whole concern is swamped. This is the case at present with one or two undertakings, and such would have been the cases with the Burra if they had not received their engine in time. I have seen some very fine specimens of gold, but the rude process followed in extracting i

discovered, containing 260 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The agricultural resources of the colony are almost as great as those of a mineral kind, and the fruit is amongst the finest I have ever seen."

Mising in Jamaica.—About three months ago we called attention to a discovery which had been made of metallic veins in the island of Jamaica, in the range of hills abutting on Annotto bay. The original exploration was made under the immediate inspection of a highly-respectable magistrate of the colony, who during the past summer forwarded specimens to England, which excited very sanguine hopes. A company was some time ago formed for the purpose of working the mines, and as a preliminary measure, a gentleman of high practical knowledge in mining from Cornwall, was dispatched to extend the exploration, and report the result of his investigation. Letters have been received from him by the present mail of a highly-favourable description. After an examinatior, extending over about six weeks, he reports that the veins of copper are considerably richer than was at first represented, and will exceed the proportion of the most valuable mines in the island of Cuba. A very rich voin of lead has also been discovered, and as the distance is within 10 miles of an eligible point for shipment, and of comparatively easy access, the mines can be worked with a very small amount of capital. It is expected that the ores will be shipped to some extent by the very first opportunity of a ship leaving Annatto Bay. Persons acting for some American houses have also been exploring the spurs from the Blue Mountain range, so that it is highly probable mining operations may become of great consequence in that important colony.

Labuan.—The advices from this colony are to the 4th Sept. The proceedings of the Eastern Archipelago Company are going on steadily: the stock of coal on the beach was 300 tons and 500 tons at the pit's mouth, so that a coal entrepét is at length established, and the company's agent is prepared to coal any Government

MINING IN CHILI.

MINING IN CHILI.

In the Journal of the 5th of October, we published the particulars of the export and import trade in the precious metals at all the ports of Chili during the years 1848 and 1849, and we now give, from the Daily News, the following details relative to the progress of the mining interests of that country for several years previous. As regards the copper mines, the extent of the resources of Chili in this respect may be gathered from the following abstract of the statistics of exports, both of copper in bars and copper ores, for six years. Of copper bars there were exported in 1841, 95,321 quintals; in 1842, 76,437 quintals; in 1843, 73,898 quintals; in 1844, 86,418 quintals; in 1846, 130,576 quintals (value about 381,000.t sterling). In 1841, the export of copper ores was 258,219 quintals; in 1842, 367,964 quintals; in 1843, 426,473 quintals; in 1844, 205,683 quintals (value upwards of 80,000.t); in 1847, 94,577 quintals (value more than 35,900.t). The exports of regulus in 1844 were 110,420 quintals (value 90,000.t); in 1846, 103,116 quintals; in 1847, 86,202 quintals (value, 64,000.t). The total value of all the copper exported in 1847 was rather more than 500,000.t sterling.

The production of silver forms another important branch of the mining interest. Discoveries of fresh mines of great richness have been made almost continually for two or three years. The weight of the silver bars exported in 1841 was 140,123 marks; in 1844, 118,598 marks; in 1843, 115,688 marks; in 1844, 118,598 marks (value 281,000.t); in 1846, 176,112 marks (value 280,000.t). The export of silver forms another important branch of the mining interest. Discoveries of fresh mines of great richness have been made almost continually for two or three years. The weight of the silver bars exported in 1841 was 140,123 marks; in 1844, 118,598 marks; in 1843, 115,688 marks; in 1847, 1187 quintals (value 2070.t). The total export of silver in 1847 amounted in value to about 388,000.t.

Of gold buillion the exports in 1844 were in

value to about 388,000l.

Of gold bullion the exports in 1841 were in weight 48,110 castellanos; in 1842, 124,800 castellanos; in 1848, 16,510 castellanos; in 1844, 319,600 castellanos (value 20,800l.); in 1846, 80,740 castellanos (value 46,700l.); and in 1847, 112,205 castellanos (value 64,600l.)

One of the chief obstacles to be contended with by the miners is the transport of their ores to the seaboard, and, in return, the transport of provisions inland for the workmen. All this traffic, in the present state of the roads, must be carried on by means of pack mules—a mode of conveyance which greatly augments expenses, especially in the northern provinces, as these, while agriculturally most barren, are the richest in mineral deposits. The beasts of burden are scarce there, and of necessity must continue to be so, from the difficulty of procuring food for them. On these accounts attention is beginning

to be directed to the improvement of the old roads, where the traffic is only moderate, and the construction of railroads, as in Copiapo, where it is sufficiently extensive to hold out hopes of remuneration.

There is also another work of improvement which is understood to be in contemplation, as tending to afford greatly increased facilities to the extraction of metals from the earth, and this consists in bringing the soil of the mining provinces under tillage. This, owing to the almost total absence of rain, can only be effected by means of irrigation, which, in many instances, is stated to be by no means impracticable. Thus it is pointed out that there are large tracts of level country near the River Chapual, as well as in the vicinity of finasco, through which flow streams that originate in the snow of the Andes. These rivers have a rapid descent, so that by going a short distance inland canals could be constructed of a proper level for irrigating many square miles that are at prosent quite useless and desert. If in this way food for the workmen could be produced near to the mineral deposits, heavy expenses would be saved, and a great impulse would doubtless be given to the extraction of metallic wealth from the soil, resulting in a great increase in the trade in copper, silver, and gold.

MINING IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA-THE BURRA BURRA.

The following letter, which we print serbatim at literatim, has been address to a gentleman in London by a working miner employed at the Burra Bur Mine; and, akhough the production of an uneducated man, it contains much is formation respecting that and neighbouring mines—and which, we feel assure will be read with interest by all who are concerned in those properties:—

International London by a working miner employed at the Burra Burra Mine; and, akhough the production of an uneducated man, it contains much information respecting that and neighbouring mines—and which, we feel assured, will be read with interest by all who are concerned in those properties:—

Burros B

Range, wast of a Engin to keep out the water to prove the Load. I was to minos.

Title Wandle Water and Sawage Company.—The supply of water to the metropolis in the aggregate being manifestly attended with vast difficulties, no one as yet having been able to devise, plan that is deemed universally acceptable or practicable, it is well, perhaps, that the problem should be gradually worked out. If the whole of London cannot be supplied with pure water, for purposes of consumption, cleanliness, and health, there is no reason why large districts should not be provided with this first necessary of existence by means of the resources that may be at hand. It is on this principle, we believe, that "The Wandle Water and Sewage Company" is started. It proposes to supply the inhabitants of Briston, Clapham, Dulwich, Norwood, Wandsworth, Sydenham, Battersea, Putney, Lambeth, Walworth, Camberwell, Peckham, and other districts, with a cheap and constant supply of pure water. This is the main object of the company, while its secondary purpose is to improve, by a complete and independent system of sewage, the sanatory condition of Croydon, Carshalton, Mitcham, Wimbledon, and a number of other places, through or near which the River Wandle Sows—a valuable adjunct, it must be confessed, to any scheme for supplying a vast district with pure and wholesome water. With regard to this last article, it is now generally known that the water supplied by Father Thames is stamped with an indelibly bad character; the catalogue of its impurities horrifies as much as it disgusts, while, in point of quality, its hardness is an undeniable and serous objection. The Board of Health has pronounced against it, and the abuse lavished on it, both by scientific and unlearned authorities, is, we fear, but too well deserved. The sanitary commissioners even state, in altesion to the district south of the Thames, "that the water supplied is wholly unfit for use, and highly dangerous to the health of the persons who drink it." It is to remedy this evil th

the better it will be for the large district it proposes to supply.

IRON PREMARENT WAY OF RAILWAYS.—It appears that the experimental lengths of iron permanent way laid down some months ago upon the South-Esstern Railway have stood the wear and tear of a heavy traffic in a satisfactory manner. The cost of renewal alone of wooden sleepers is estimated at about 701. per mile per annum, and as there are at present above 6000 miles of railway in operation, this forms a large item in railway expenditure. A good permanent way not only tends to increase the tractive power of the engines, but reduces the ordinary cost of repairs of the working stock. It is stated that tenders from eminent contractors have been received to maintain and renew the iron road for the same amount that it now costs to maintain the ordinary permanent way.—Times.

Mining Correspondence.

HRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—We have just commenced driving the 80 fm. level cast of Field's engine-shaft; the lode is large, principally decomposed capels, mixed with mundic, blende, and spar. The lode in No. 1 winze, sinking under the 70 fm. level, is just as reported last week. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking under the 70 fm. level, is just as reported last week.—He lode in No. 2 winze, sinking under the 70 fm. level, is just as a property of the sinking under the 70 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is quite equal to last report—Viz., The lode in the 70 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is quite equal to last report—Viz., 150, per fm. The lode in the winze sanking under the 60 fm. level, west of Wyld's shaft, is 6 ft. wide, and is now worth quite 150, per fm.; this winze is 8 fms. east of the 70 fm. level end, and 1 think there is no doubt but that it is a continuous course of copper ore; the lode in the 60 fm. level, east of Field's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth from 104 to 154, per fm. This is quite a new thing, and we had it with much pleasure. The sinking of Wyld's shaft is progressing favourably under the 50 fathom level. No other change since the last report.

REDFORD UNITED.—We continue to drive by the side of the lode in the

or wall's shart is progressing favourably under the 30 fathom level. No other change since the last report.

EDFORD UNITED.—We continue to drive by the side of the lode in the 115 fm. level, east and west of Androws's winze. The lode in the 103 fm. level cast is 4 ft. wile, yielding 10 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 90 fm. level cast is without alteration. In Arscott's winze, in this level, the lode is worth 7 tons of ore per fm. There has been no lode taken down in the 90 fm. level cash. The midway level is helded to the rise in the 80 fm. level. The ground in the 47 fm. level borth continues favourable.

BODMIN CON SOLS.—In the 13 fm. level south the lode is large, producing good stones of lead; we are in a Better channel of ground; the lode is much softer than last week; in the 18 fm. level north, we have just passed through a spile in the lode.**—It was passed through a spile in the lode.**—It was passed through a spile in the 18 fm. level north, we have just passed through a spile in the 19 fm. level north, we have just passed through a spile in the 19 fm. level north, we have just passed through a spile in the 19 fm. level north, we have just passed through a spile in the 19 fm. level north, we have just passed through a spile in the 19 fm. level north, we have so late 10 fm. level, in addition continues to improve; the lode here is from 1 ft. to 14 ft. wide. This looks much better than 1 have seen it since we passed those slides; the winze in doing well. We are busy cleaning a good batch of tin for the market. We have heme the new wheel, in addition to the one we have already on the nine.

BRIN-ARIAN.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving week from the shaft,

the new wheel, in addition to the one we have already on the mine.

BRIN-ARIAN.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving west from the shaft, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, mixed with ore throughout. The 10 fm. level, driving west, is in a lode 7 or 8 ft. wide; the part we are carrying for the level will yield 5 or 6 cwts. of ore per fm. the stopes in the back of this level will yield 35 cwts of ore per fm. The lode in the adit level west is at least 12 ft. wide, the part we are carrying yielding about 6 cwts. of ore per fathom. Hallett's shaft is in the same state as last reported. We have about 20 tons of ore at surface, half of which is clean. More would have been dressed, but for the constant rain we have had; now we are putting sheds over the picking tables and ligging hatches. The stope in the back of the deep adit level west will yield about 15 cwts.

of ore per fathom.

BUTTERDON.—A serious error appeared in the report of this mine in last week's Journal. Instead of "We hope to get through it to work on the course of so a days." it should have been, "We hope to get the engine to work in the course of so of days." CALLINGTON.—The lode in the 125 fm. level north is about 9 inches wide, producing saving work for silver-lead ore; the lode in the 125 fm. level south is 6 inches vide, producing work of coarse quality. The lode in the 125 fm. level south is 6 inches vide, producing work of coarse quality. The lode in the 125 fm. level south is 6 inches small and poor. The diagonal shaft, sinking below the 112 fm. level, is communicated with the level below. The men are now engaged making the shaft its regular also from the back to the bottom of the 125 fm. level. We have fixed penthouse, &c., at the 'count-house shaft, and sunk 6 ft. below the 100 fm. level—ground favourable for shaking. At the south mine, in the 112 fm. level north, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding about 4 cwis. of silver-lead ore per fm. At Kelly Bray, the shaftmen are now engaged has the computed 4 to now or engaged to the different smelters.

EAST STARTE TOO TO THE STARTE TO THE lode of which are forwarded to the different smelters.

day last, computed 44 tons of rich silver-lead ore, samples of which are forwarded to the different smelters.

EAST SHARP TOR.—The lode in Hitchins's engine-shaft, I am glad to say, is a little improved since last reported on, producing at present some spots of mundie, prian, peach, quartz, spar, and strong capels.

EAST TEESCOLL.—We have now levelled the ground for the floors and engine-house, and shall commence sinking our engine-shaft next week. In cutting a cull-vert yesterday, we opened on another very promising lode, underlaying towards the main lode at we have, therefore, now four lodes discovered within a width of 30 fathoms. Our engine-shaft will take the main lode at 30 fms. deep. We propose not to drive until we are in the 20; then we shall have nearly 16 fms. of backs under the old men's workings, and in productive ground. We herewith hand you a report from Capt. Rich, who was well acquainted with the mine in the former workings:—"Respecting East Trescoll Mine, I can give you the following particulars. About 14 years ago, the shaft was cleared in prom the surface to about 5 fms. below, through a stratum of decomposed granite; the level was driven about 20 fms. on the course of the lode, which averaged from 15 inches to 2 ft. wide. The water was drawn off by the sid of a small water-wheel. In driving this lovel, tin was discovered, and taken away, 2 fms. above the back of the level. The object of this work was to drive east from the shaft towards the Mena boundary, where it was reported the streamers passed over a good course of the in their work, but which object was never attained, as some of the adventurers could not pay up their cost, and the mine was abandoned. About 100 fms. from the present shaft, towards the Wheat Trescoll boundary, a good course of the adventurers could not pay up their cost, and the mine was abandoned. About 100 fms. from the present shaft, towards the Wheat them are now as a productive of the safe towards the wheat to in their work, but which the assistance of machinery. I

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The ends driving east and west are somewhat isordered, although carrying ore, with spar, &c.—altogether a kindly lode. A pare has een put to work in the 12 fm. west, to stope the backs; and the ore ground in the eastern tops will likewise be worked. We shall send off this week a small parcel of ore, and oubt not but that, from the nature of the ore raised from the western ground, we shall east of the state of the weather; however, aufficient is established as to parallel lodes.

billated as to parallel lodes.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—In sinking the new boundary shaft, a very kindly lode has been cut at the depth of 8 fms, 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. —A subsequent report says.—'The new lode cut in the shaft at 8 fms, from surface is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, soft spar, and fine stones of ore. This lode is about 8 fms, south of the main lode, from which a cross-cut is driving to the new shaft at adit level. In this cross-cut several branches of copper ore have been met with, dipping towards the main lode. The lode in the adit east, in Pencrenna, is 3½ ft. wide, rich for jack and mundic, with spots of copper—a very kindly lode.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—Since my last, I have set a pitch to one of the late adrenturers for 13s. 4d. in. 1/s, which will be of service to us in opening that piece of ground, which has never been explored as yet, and will throw it open to us in Wheal Glory bottoms, which I intend to work next week, and where there is good tin ground to help us out in the cost.

to help us out in the cost.

GEORGIA CONSOLS.—I enclose the Georgia tin bill; the assayer at the smelting-house said he never assayed better tin. You will see by the bill that it realised 521 per ton, which is 71 beyond the general price. The lode in the flat-rod shaft is looking as well as ever, and the lode in the ends east and west, north of the engine-shaft, is producing good tinstuff; in the same lode the branches are coming together, and will soon form one productive lode. There are other points recently discovered, of an exceedingly pleasing character; you will receive an explanatory letter in a day or two. We shall, in a short time, be raising a very large quantity of tinstuff, and we must abandon his idea of having water-stamps, and erect steam-stamps, to return the amount of tin ore we shall be bringing to surface.

be bringing to surface.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 45 fm. level, east of HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in the 45 fm. level, east of poldge's winze, has improved since last reported, carrying a leader of good ore on the north part of the lode; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 2 ft. wide, also carrying a good leader of ore on the north part, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 35 fm. level is 2 ft. wide, producing some good saving work; the rise in the back of this level, as also the cross-cut south, are without alteration. Hitchins's cogine-shaft will be made complete to the present bottom by the end of the present work.

HENNOCK.—Our engine-shaft will be down to the depth of 11 fms. 2 ft. by Thursday morning, when we shall put in a sollar, and commence cutting through the lode in the 20 fm. level. The winze is down 8 fms. under the 10 fm, level, the ground favourable, with some good droppers entering the lode. We put our drawing-machine to work, and find it answer very well.

favourable, with some good droppers entering the lode. We put our drawing-machine to work, and find it answer very well.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchins's engine-shaft, sinking below the 120 fm. level, is more favourable than it was. The ground in the 132 fm. level cross-cut south, driving towards the said shaft, is just the same as when last reported; the ground in the north cross-cut in this level is favourable; we have intersected a branch 5 inches wide, composed of mundic, spart, wolfram, and spots of copper ore, nearly perpendicular; the end beyond it is still wet, and we think the main part is still before us; in order to prove it, we have set another 6 feet to drive at 64.; the lode in the 132 fm. level, west of the diagonal shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; the lode in the atopes in the back of this level is 16 inches wide, and will produce 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 132 fm. level shad is 5 feet wide, composed of hard quartz and spots of lead; the flap-jack lode, in the rise above the 130 fm. level, is 15 in. wide, composed of mundic, spar, peach, and stones of copper ore, ground favourable—up 12 fms. from the back of the level, and should the ground continue as favourable 11 think in another month we shall communicate to the 10 fm. level. The flap-jack lode in the 100 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 20 inches wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm.; the of-the great cross-course, on the flap-jack lode, is still full of stuff, and we cannot clear it out until after the copper sampling, which its Friday week. We shall also endeavour to sample a parcel of silver-lead ores on the 10th of December next, computed 30 tons.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in Stewart's shaft is a little larger than last week, being 4 ft. wide, but otherwise much the same for lead. The men in the 62 end west are still rising, and we expect them to hole to the winze the ensuing week. So plate, and shall set the 50 to drive west soon.

LEWIS.—In the 80 fm. level there is n

50 plat, and shall set the 50 to drive west soon.

LEWIS.—In the 80 fm. level there is no alteration since last reported. The new lode in the 70 fm. level, west from copper ore shaft, is 8 in. wide, worth 72, per fm.; the new lode in the 70, cast from the shaft, is 6 in. wide, worth 32, per fm. The south lode, in the winze sinking under the 70 fathom level, west of sump-shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 51, per fm. The new lode in the 50, west of copper ore shaft, is 6 in. wide, worth 31, per fm. The new lode in the 50, west of copper ore shaft, is 6 in. wide, worth 31, per fm. Cock's lode, in this level, east of copper ore shaft, is 6 in. wide, worth 31, per fm. Cock's lode, in this level, east of copper ore shaft, is 6 in. wide, worth 31, per fm. The new lode in the 40, and of tin shaft, is 8 in. wide, worth 31, per fm. The new lode in the 40, and of tin shaft, is 8 in. wide, worth 32, per fm. The new lode in the 40, and of tin shaft, is 8 in. wide, worth 31, per fm. The new lode in the 30, west from copper ore shaft, is 4 in. wide, producing stones of tin, ditto cast, the lode is small and unproductive. The new lode in the 30, west of Praed's shaft, is 15 in. wide, with slones of tin. The new lode in the 20, west of copper ore shaft, is 18 in. wide, with slones of tin. The new lode in the 30, west of Praed's shaft, is 18 in. wide, with slones of tin. The new lode in the 30 west of copper ore shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 41, per fm.; we are cross-cutting south in this level to intersect Cock's lode.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—About 25 fathoms in the adit level. on

with stones of tin. The new course south in this level to intersect Cock's bose.

44, per fm.; we are cross-cutting south in this level to intersect Cock's bose.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—About 25 fathoms in the adit level, on
LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—About 25 fathoms in the adit level, on
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the sample northward; the size of the winse is 9 ft. in length by 7 ft. in the sample northward; the size of the winse is 9 ft. in length by 7 ft. in the size of the size of

of gossan, &c. I think, from present appearances, connected with the old kills we are offering, that we may contemplate this as a most brilliant discovery.

LLWYNMALEES.—The mine generally looks well. In the 8 fm. level west we have a promising lode, but without ore at present. In the 14 m. level west we have lode 15 in, wide, of good mixture, which will yield above 25 evist, to the fm. The stopes to lode 15 in, wide, of good mixture, which will yield above 25 evist, to the fm. The stopes to lode 15 in, wide, of good mixture, which will jeel above 25 evist, to the fm. The stopes that the standard property of the s

TEN THE COMPARED OF STREET AND ERGLODD (UNITED).—The lode in the adit, driving st, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of killas, mixed with sper and lead ore, but not of uses value. The whim is up, and we are elearing and securing the shart with all possed, but find it rather troublesome, it having run together is many places.

ble speed, but find it rather troublesome, it having run together is many places. PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE (UNITED).—The stopes in the back the adit level, on the north lode, are still yielding a fair quantity of ore. The south opes have improved since last reported. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level, doer the adit, on the new or middle lode, are still looking well, and are likely to yield rige quantities of ores. We have done but little on the newly-discovered copper lode for the past week, having had to take down the lead lode, which still looks well. The en-me-shaft is now down 13 fms. below the 10 fm. level, and I shall now push on the driv-g of this 22 fathom level towards the orey ground, which, I have no doubt, will tell an aportant tale.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—The north lode, in the 54 fm. level west, is 2½ ft. wide elding some very good stones of ore, and looking very promising. The south lode, is 64 east, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 42 east the south lode is elding 4 ton per fm. The north lode the 12 west, is yielding 1 ton per fm. The north lode the 12 west, is yielding 1 ton per fm. The north lode the 12 west, is yielding 1 ton per fm.

the 12 west, is yielding 14 ton pur fm. Orce sampled for sale next week, 224 tons. SOUTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—We have extended the cross-cut east of aft, in the 69 fm. level, about 7 fms., and also intersected the lode; it is about 2 ft de; I also think it is the same as we had to the 55, east of the shaft, but I am sorry it that I do not see any improvement in it; it is unproductive for lead, and similar it aracter to the 50, composed of mundic, killas, flockan, and spar; it is discharging; the water, but not much. I have also set 2 fms. north and 2 fms. south at I. 10s. per hom, to see whether it will improve or not. The ground is very favourable for extrag. There will be some timber wanted almost directly for repairing the whim, and divide and case down the shaft, inforder to throw the kibble to the 60.

TAM MAP SIT VER LEAD.—In the 205 and diving south, there has been

divide and case down the shaft, inforder to throw the kibble to the 60.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the 205 end, driving south, there has been a lode broken since last reported on. In the 190 end the lode is 18 in. wide, producing ork of a coarse quality. In the 175 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is good ving work. In the 160 end we are driving south on the eastern parts of the lode, which about 3 ft. wide, composed of can, capel, and ore—the remaining part will be taken own by the tributers. In the 185 end the lode is 2 ft. wide, core ys throughout, and eming ground of a profitable character. Spurgin's shaft is down to the 160 fm. level, do the me employed to case and divide the shaft—as soon as this is done we shall come one-cutting west, as the main part of the lode appears to be in that direction. In the fathom level the lode is 2 ft. wide, 6 in. of which is rich work. In the winz eainking low the 70 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yielding work of a good quality. Our the parts of ore, computed 83 tons, was sold to Locke, Blackett, and Company, at 1.78. 6d. per ton.

TINCROFT.—On Highburrow tin lode, in the 152 fm. level, cast of engine-

ast parcel of ore, computed 83 tons, was sold to Locke, Blackett, and Company, on 184, 7a. 6d. per ton.

TINCROFT.—On Highburrow tin lode, in the 152 fm. level, east of engine-haft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 184. per fm. In the 143 fm. level, east of Martin's cast shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 164. per fathom for tin and copper; in the winze sinking selow this level east is 6 ft. wide, worth 164. per fathom for tin and copper; in the winze sinking selow this level east is 6 ft. wide, worth 164. per fathom for tin and copper; in the winze sinking selow this level east of 124, per fm. per tin. In the 100 fm. level, west of Dowaright shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 124, per fm. for tin and copper; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 124, per fm. for tin and copper. In the winze sinking below the 90 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 124, per fm. for copper. In the winze sinking below the 90 west the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 34, per taltom for copper; in the rise in the back of this level the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 34, per taltom for copper; in the rise in the back of this level the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 34, per fathom for copper; in the 110 fm. level east the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 14, per fathom for copper; in the 110 fm. level east the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 14, per fathom for copper; in the west end, same level, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 14, per fathom for tin and copper. In the 90 fm. level, east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 104, er fathom for tin and copper. In the 90 fm. level, east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 104, er fathom for tin and copper. In the 90 fm. level, east the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 104. er fathom for tin and copper. In the 90 fm. level, east the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 104. er fathom for tin and copper. In the 90 fm. level, east the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 104. er fathom for tin and copper. In the 90 fm. level east the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 104. er fathom for copper. In the 90 fm. level east the lode is 6 fm. level

are to the mine.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—I feel highly pleased with my visit to this mine. I was met by Capt. Williams (our agent), and Mr. Verran, our purser, by appointment, who took great pains in showing me the various lodes; I also broke samples of the tin who took great pains in showing me the various lodes; I also broke samples of the tin bolders. I had no idea of the value and extent of our soft; there are three tin ideas, two of them are 12 ft. wide, and producing good saving work; the other is about 3 ft. wide, producing if of a very superior quality. There are also two copper lodes north which have not yet been wrought; these, I understand, are a continuation of the rich copper lodes discovered in Tretoit, Treguilon, Lanivet Consols, and Wheel Messors Mines, which ambould produced about 100,000l, worth of copper. The lodes are embedded in a stratum, where the kills and granite mest in a granite hill, similar to that of South and West Carason, Cara Bres, and Tresavean Mines, which are well known to be some of the best mines in Cornwall. I should like more of our shareholders to visit the mise, as I am confident they would feel highly gratified at our prospects, and well repaid for their rouble. Capt. Williams strongly recommends our getting up an engine early in the spring, when we shall be able to make large returns. ill be able to make large returns.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe lode: In the 100 fm. level, west of Garsen's, the men are rising against the winze in the bottom, off the 90 fm. level, west of Garsen's, the men are rising against the winze in the bottom, off the 90 fm. level, west of little, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 161, or fm: in the winze below this level the lode is 16 in, wide, but little ore; in the stopes bove this level, west of flarric's winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 161, per fm. In the 9fm. level, west of reas-cut, on the north part, the lode is 18 in, wide, with stones of re. In the 70 fm. level, west of Garden's, the lode is 20 in, wide, worth 61, per fathom.—Parent Lode is 18 in X in, level, west of Farent engine-shaft, he lode is 18 in, wide, with stones of ore; in the same level, east of ditto, the lode is 18 in, wide, with stones of ore; in the same level, east of ditto, the lode is 18 in wide, with some of ore.—Middle Lode: a the 40 fm. level, east of clito, the lode is 18 in wide, with some of ore.—Middle Lode: a the 40 fm. level, east of the lode is 18 in wide, with stones of ore.—Aiddle Lode: Two was the lode is 18 in, wide, worth 37, per fm.; in the me level, west of ditto, the lode is 18 fn. wide, with stones of ore. At Burgens's shaft, e are sinking in the country for the middle lode.

TYW ARNHAYLE—The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of Gardiner's shaft.

we are sinking in the country for the middle lode.

TYWARNHAYLE—The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of Gardiner's shaft, is large, and of a more kindly appearance; the same level east is approaching the run of ore ground from the 90. The 90 fm. level east has reached the cross-course, up to which it was quite as productive as ever. The 80 fm. level east is better, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 84 fm. level east, on South Towan, is improved, producing 2½ tons per fm. The 25 fm. level, east and west, at Wheal Fancy, each produce 1 to per fm. The 40 fm. level west, on United Hills lode, produces 1 ton per fm.; the same level west, in Wheal Sparrow, produces 1 ton per fm. A subsequent report states that the cross-course in the 90, cast of Benneti's shaft, has been cut through, and the lode is looking quite as good east as it was west of the cross-course, producing 9 tons per fm. Benneti's shaft also looks well, and the stopes in the back of the 90 are a little improved. evarse in the my, cast or Bennett's shart, has been cut through, and the lode is uite as good east as it was west of the cross-course, producing 9 tons per fm shaft also looks well, and the stopes in the back of the 90 are a little improved

WARLEGGAN CONSOLS.—We put our stamps to work on the 14th inst. he shaftmen have nearly completed the plat. After this is accomplished, I intend to put our near to clear the adit east, and four or six, as we can best manage, to work on the fe in the adit, to raise work for the stamps. The tin ground about the trial shaft being arily worked out, we intend to commence cleaning our tin next week, and hope in outs a formight to be easy for sampling.

WELLINGTON.—The lode in the 50 fm. level, cast of the engine-shaft, is 15 in. wide, yery promising for copper ore; in the same level west we have intersected the slide, and shall now drive on its course to intersect the lodes north—that is, Nos. 1 and 2; No. 2 is the lode that we have been raising tin from in the 7 fm. level and I am led to think it will prove something good at a deeper level. The lode in the 42 fm. level, east of Parcolly shaft, is 8 in. wide, producing copper ore and in, worth 61, per fm.; in the same level, west of the engine-shaft, we are driving north. The ground in the cross-cut-fierth of the engine-shaft, in the fadit level, is quite changed, being very fair for driving, and showing some good indications. The ore ground at and about the western whim-shaft still continues good; the lode in this shaft is from 2 to 2\$ ft. wide, and is worth for the engine-shaft.

WEST BASSET.—Six pitches have been set on tribute from 10s, to 13s, and there are now at surface about 16 tons of ore broken last month. The winze is holed from the 42 to the 52, and driving will be commenced immediately on the two lodes. The water is down 5 fms. below the 52, and still sinking.

The water is down 8 ms. below the \$2, and still sinking.

WEST GOGINAN.—We have suspended all operations in the engine-shaft for the present—the water being powerful. We have cleared out aome of the old men's workings, and found two lodes which have been cat and driven on several fathorns—the morth one of which is at present 6 k. wide, composed of killas, with a beautiful mixture of gossan and lead ore. This lode has a very promising appearance at this depth, 9 fms. from surface; but will make a higher back as it approaches the eastern ground; we have commenced driving on this lode by four men, at 4t. los. per fm. The other isled is about 6 fms. south of the above, and running size in an easterly direction; it is 6 ft. wide at present, composed of killas, gassan, and jack, with spois of isad ore. I think it as premising-looking a lode as can be seen at that depth. We are preparing to drive on this lode by four men, at 3t. los. per fathom, and have commenced cutting a plat to deposit the stuff in, as per bargain, 4t.

WEST TOLGUS.—The engine-shaft is sunk 64 fms. below the adit level, in which the lede is 2 ft. wide, with a very favourable appearance, and will produce about 3 tons of ore per fm.; the ground is also very easy for staking, 7t. per fm.—eight men

the said adit end.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—The 70 fathern level, weat of Williams's crosscourse, on Wheal Jewel lode, is worth 41 per fm.: the winze in the same level, west of
ditto cross-course, is producing stones of ore. The 57 fm. level, west of Hodges's crosscourse, on Toleanne in lode, is worth 50, per fm.; ditto, east of ditto cross-course, on
the same lode, is worth 61 per fm. The winze in the 30 fm. level, west of Togoning's
shaft, on the same lode, is worth 61 per fathom. The stopes west of Proy's winze, in
the back of the 12 fm. level, on the same lode, are worth 151 per fm. The stopes east of
Tregoning's shaft, in the bottom of the 13 fm. level, on the same lode, are worth 562 per
fm. The stopes west of Tregoning's winze, in the bottom of the same level, on the same
lode, are worth 271, per fm. These stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN — Taylor's semigno-shaft is ascured to the bottom

lode, are worth 37L per fm. These stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—Taylor's engine-shaft is secured to the bottom of the mine, and preparations made for sinking below the 20 fm. level. The lode in the end of the 20 is 3 ft. wide, composed of fine stones of ore and agit spar. Caroline's shaft is down 6 fms. below sdit, through a fine killas, thickly impregnated with rich branches of tin, some 4in. wide, passing from one lode to the other, which is about 13 ft. The lode in the bottom of the winze, on the middleworks, is 18 in. wide, with fine stones of ore, and very kindly indeed. Wheal Tye south lode has been cut, and is looking well; the loader part of it is 6 in. wide, gowd work for the.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—Our engine-shaft is now down 2 fms, under the 9 fm. level, and we have a good lode of tin in the shaft, from 18 to 20 in. wide. We shall now put eight men in the shaft, and siak with all speed. Our prospect is better than ever it was; all that is required is to sink shaft and open ground, to put more men to work.

now put eight men in the shaft, and sink with all speed. Our prospect is better than ever it was; all that is required is to sink shaft and open ground, to put more men to work.

WHEAL ADAMS—The 72 fm, level, driving south from the engine-shaft, is favourable for driving; the ground in the end is partly white, and a small portion of the clvan in the western side, which we daily expect will leave the end enirely; there are also small branches of barytes and quarts, with spots of lead and mundle. The stopes in the bottom of the 60 are carried about 5 ft. wide, and will turn out about 3 tons of lead per fm.; the lode in the back of the 60 is producing nearly 2 tons per fathom; the atopes, or pitch, at the south boundary, will turn out full 3 tons of lead per fm.; at the extreme boundary, the lode is better than it is at the north end of the stopes. Since less reported on, the Gunnis will average from 4 to 6 ft. wide; a part of the lode is still standing in the side. In the 40, driving north from the engine-shaft, there are branches of quarts, about 4 in wide, with spots of lead and jack in fine white ground. I know of no alteration in the pitches; the lode in the rise, north from the old shaft, in the back of the 40 is 23 ft. wide, producing about 10 ewts. of lead per fathom; in the eross-cut, driving west from the shaft, the ground is good and kindly, with water coming therefrom. The rise in the back of the 2 is poor; the lode is disordered.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—We are down within a very short distance of the back of the lovel in the Old Hundred shaft; the ground is clearing has proved very favourable, and, in a few days, I shall be able to set, pitches on tribute; but, before setting, I will send you specimens of the ore, and inform you, to the best of my judgment, from the appearances in sight, what it is wort per fathom; and also at what rate is should be set to the men. You shall hear again on Monday next.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Murchison's shaft is cleared and timbered 8 fms., and 2 fms. more to clear, which I hope to hav

on favourably, and the lotes are just as last reported. The engine, pitwork, &c., are in good working order.

WHEAL EMILY.—I have carefully assayed the different samples of ore from this mine, and find the produce as follows:—No I is what Mr. Broad gave me, produce 50 cas. of silver to the ton. No. 2 is a stone of goosan from the back of the lode, produce 30 cas. of silver to the ton. No. 3, a stone of antimony I selected on the floors, produce 19 cas. to the ton. No. 4, a stone of goosan I broke in the deep adit, produce 16 cas. to the ton. No. 5, blue flocksn, produce 24 cas. to the ton. No. 6, a stone Capt. Willock gave me, produce 14 cas. to the ton. W. Knorr, Agam to Wheal Langford.

The following report has been received from Capt. J. Pomeroy:—"I Inspected Wheal Emily Silver-lead Mine on the behalf of the proprietors, and found the lode to be a very promising and productive one. The lode in the back of the 12 fm. level is from 2 ft. to 2 feet wide, carrying a beautiful flookan, and two well-defined walls; there is a great deal of ground laid open in the level, so that a quantity of ore can be brought to the surface at a very small outlay; as far as I can judge of the piece of ground in the back of the 12 fm. level, it can be taken away for 50s. per fm.; I am cortain there is a quantity of silver-lead ore in the bottom of the same level. I am informed by Captain Gregory, agent of the mine, that there is a real good lode making down on the back of the deep adit, of which there is a few fathoms of ground to sink in the shaft to leave the water down into the adit, and then, by extending the deep adit isvei on the course of the lode. sufficient ground will be laid open to bring huadreds of tons of ore to market, so that I consider, from a small outlay, groat profits might be derived from that mine, the ores being of such value. I had the ores assayed on the 38th Feb. last, by James Harvey, of Tavistock; they were 3 in 20 for lead, and 99 css. of silver to the ton, and a small portion of copper ore. There is no

WHEAL HARRIS.—In the cross-cut south, in the 25 fm. level, the water decidedly increasing; the ground is soft, producing and characterised by presty much say, in which at times spots of lead are discernable, showing the mineralised state of seground about the lode, and looking well for it when intersected.

the ground about the lode, and looking well for it when intersected.

WHEAL LANGFORD.—We have now nearly prepared for the market 25 cwts. of silver ore of a moderate quality, also about 4 cwts. of a good quality, and hope in the course of three or four days to have more to add to the latter. We have not cut the silver lode to the south as yet. Our copper lode is just as last reported.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Pollard's shaft is sunk 9 fms. under the 60 fm level, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 121, per fm. We calculate to sink this shaft to the 70 fm. level by the end of this month, when we shall commence driving north and south on the lode. The lode in the 60 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 5 ft. wide, and worth 201, per fm. The lode in the 10 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 71, per fm. The lode in the 40 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing some good stones of lead. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of Baratt's shaft, is 3½ fr. wide, worth 141, per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are very productive. In conclusion, 1 beg to say that our prespects are highly encouraging.

WHEAL PROVIDENCE.—Since the last report, a new head has been dis-

WHEAL PROVIDENCE.—Since the last report, a new head has been discovered going off from the main lode, east of the whim-shaft—being 13 in. wide, composed of spar and mundic, impregnated with copper. The lode in the adit end east is still more promising, and is now carrying a flookan on the feed whal, 4 in. wide, thickly impregnated with lead, and of high character. The building of the engine-house is proceeding with all speed. There is now ready for breaking a quantity of silver lead ore, standing in the bottom of the adit level, west of the whim-shaft.

standing in the bottom of the adit level, west of the whim-shaft.

WHEAL SPRY.—The lode, which is seen nearly to the present end, exhibits the same beautiful gossam, with mandic and copper ores deposited in it; a fine flookan also runs along with it. It is impossible for us, however, to clear into the present end until we adopt some means for the transmission of air for the men to work. For this purpose a shaft is now set, to be sunk from surface to the present adit end, which we hope will be accomplished in a few weeks. As this will be aunk on the course of the lode at the eastern extremily of the adit level, it will of course prove of what kind it is for about 30 fms. In depth. This shaft, when completed, will enable us to continue on the adit level to a great distance, and to prove the silver-lead lode irready interacted in this level. At some distance from the present adit end another aliver-lead lode remains to be interacted, which the present shaft now atkning will, by a fresh supply of air, sufficiently ventilate the mine to enable us to accomplish this object. When this is accomplished, which we hope will not take longer than three or four months, we shall be better able to ascertain a proper position for a steam-engine. There is good reason to expect we shall meet in these explorations sufficient mineral to cover all the expense that may be incurred thereby. Had there been a good supply of air, two or three tribute pitches could be set to work immediately in the back of the adit level; but we can do nothing until the shaft is sunk.

the shaft is sunk.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—At Philips's shaft, in the 62 end north, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 8l, per fm. Trelawny's shaft is sunk 2l fms. below the 92; the ground is without alteration. In the 92 and north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l, per fm.; in the same level south the lode is 3 ft. wide, with 11l, per fm. In the 82 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l, per fm. in the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l, per fm. In the 72 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 10l, per fm. In the 72 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9l, per fm. In the 72 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9l, per fm. Or stopes in this part of the mine are looking fair.—At the north mine, Smith's shaft is sunk 5 ft. below the 55 fm. level; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9l, per fm. In the 55 eml north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 9l, per fm. In the 40 end north the lode is without alteration. Our stopes in this part of the mine are as usual.

worth 61, per fm. In the 40 end north the lode is without alteration. Our stopes in this part of the mine are as usual.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—At Madron's shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 fm. level weat, the lode is 29 fm. wide, worth 91, per fm. In the 60 fm. level weat the lode is 29 fm. wide, worth 91, per fm. In the 60 fm. level weat the lode is 29 fm. wide, worth 91, per fm. In the 60 fm. level weat the lode is 20 fm. wide, worth 91, per fm. At Laurie's shaft, on the north lode, in the 30 fm. level, with the same lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 31, per fm. At Laurie's shaft, on the north lode, in the 30 fm. level, the lode is large and unproductive. At middle whim-shaft, on the same lode, in the winze staking under the 10 fm. level, the lode is unproductive. In the cross-cut driving north in the adit level of the same lode, in the 10 fm. level east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. Since our last report, we have commenced sinking Shangy's shaft on Wheal Bonnett lode, under the 40 fm. level; the lode in the bottom of said shaft is 8 in. wide, worth 41, per fm. We have also commenced driving a cross-cut north lode; we have 24 fms. driving to cut the lode; the ground is favourable for driving. At Painter's flat-rod shaft, on the south lode, sinking under the 40 fm. level; the lode in the bottom of the winze is flat-rod shaft, on the south lode, sinking under the 40 fm. level, the lode is small and unproductive. We expect to get the sump down to the 50 fathom level by the end of this month. The 40 fm. level east is suspended; the lode in the bottom of the winze is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground; in the 40 fm. level, the lode is the bottom of the winze is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground; in the 40 fm. level, the lode is 61 lower the worth 107, per fathom; in west whim shaft, on the same level; the lode in the lode is disordered and split in two parts, making horse and lode altogether 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground; in the 40 fm. level, we have the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive.

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO MINES.-Mine report, dated Tres Puntas, Sept. 24:-

COPIAPO MINES.—Mine report, dated Tres Puntas, Sept. 24:—
COPFAR Mines—Checo.—In driving the 24 fm. level to the east of Harman's shaft, we have a lode of 4 ft. wide, 18 in. of which is ore of from 3) to 35 per cent. The stopes continues to yield a fair quantity of good quality ore.

Saw Firmon.—We have not yet formed the communication here, spoken of in former reports, but are expecting to do so daily; and the consequences are, we have not raised so much for the last two months as formerly, having, as I before said, all our mes engaged here.

La Corranta.—During the present month we have continued to sink the shaft, in which we have a large lode, giving occasional stones of ore. In the 16 fm. level, now being driven east, we have a lode 18 in. wide, of very rich quality ore. In the winze, during the present month, we have done but little. The stopes in the back of the 10 fm. level are looking well, and producing ore of good quality.

La REFRA.—In this mine we have a very large lode of a promising character, althoug

I am sorry to say it does not produce a great quantity of shippable ore; yet, there is every prospect of lis becoming richer is depth. The gold ore raised here, of which I salvised you in my last, has been returned; it gave near 6 css. We have not in the present month raised any; however, we hope to most with the branch on the other side of the slide.

FLAMERCO—SAN ADGUSTES.—In the shaft we have still a very large lode, composed principally of gossan, with good deposits of ore. In the salt level west we have also a large lede, and at present producing 2 tens of ore per fun; with this level I am much pleased, for the character or class of ore is becoming changed from a dark iron grey to a rich bronze, which we consider a very favourable indication.

SAN CARLOS.—We have been opening ground here in both levels during the present month, but not so fast as we could when, solely for the want of labourers. This, for the present, we have got over, having got some fresh hands, and the work is now progressing satisfactority.

SILVER MINES—AL FIS HALADA—In the 5 fm. level, both north and south, the lode is from ft. to 15 in. wide of ore, of about 200 marcs to the cajon. In the 15 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide; regarding this level our anticipations are high, knowing that shortly we shall come in contact with some cross lodes. In the 20 and 25 fm levels no ore has been taken down for the present month, but where broken into it is looking very well. In the two other labores to the north the lode is 2 ft. wide, and throughout thickly interspersed with "metal frio." During the present menth we have sent you near 2 cargas of ore of about 200 marcs to the cajon. At present we have in the cansha about 4 tons, and we shall resume breaking down, again in the beginning of October, when I have no doubt we shall have a good quebra.

Sax Jose del. Carrent his mine we continue to raise a little over of low ley, and are progressing, although slowly, satisfactorily. We hope, by and bye, to meet with the root, or foundation, from which so much silver was found at the surface.

Mercentras.—We have nothing new here to report on, not having as yet holed the shaft, but hope to do so in a few days. In the different labores the lode is looking very well, and carrying every indication of an early alcance.

Carrent and Indian and the shall be a large well-defined lode, giving a little silver, but not enough at present to pay for returning. In the other parts of the mine we have nothing new.

Colorado.—Our prospects here are much the same as last month. In sinking in the bottom we have a large lode, of a beautiful charactor, and in driving both north and south the lode is precisely the same. The ground also is quite congenial for a rich silver lode; and, as I have before said, and still maintain, it requires only time and perseverance to develope its rich resources.

Sanya Ana.—In this mine during the present month we have been raising some good ore, and I am happy to say the improvement spoken of in my last has not in the least diminished. The lode is fro

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, Nov. 9.—We find a good lode in the bottom, east of San Pable, and also between San Pable and La Mance. The men have been at work since Monday in drawing out the water from the "Tanise," which was the deepest part reached by the old workmen, and which was sunk by them on a very large and rich lode, about 5 ft. big at the brace, and, for a short length, 12 tons to a fm. The water has been so much hers, that although the depth is not more than from 3 to 4 fms., and the workings comparatively inconsiderable, we have not yet been able to get to the bottom, and it may be two or three days before we can see it. Shaw's shaft being now communicated, and drawing from the 45, we have set the plate to cut to the shaftene for Ra. 2000. Some lead will be bracken during this outting, as at the point of communication with the level the shaft contained a lode worth 3 tons to a fm. The 24 fm. level, driving cast of Shaw's shaft, now contains a good lode, worth 3 tons to a fm. and is more settled and favourable than we have hitherto seen it. The men's stent of 4 wars being out, we had reset to them at Rs. 200 per wars, instead of 200, with a 1 real fine level. The lode in the 45 fm. level driving east is at presence poor; it was so also in the 31 fm. level over this end, but as in that level a favourable change has taken place, we look for the same in the 45 very soon. In San Antonio the lode has improved, and is now worth jon to a fm. and the progress very good. There is no change worth notice at San Juan shaft, nor in the tribute pitches, which are gene rally doing well.

Stock Account.

Tons Cwts. LINARES MINES .- The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas :

	Stock Account. 2.— Ore in stock at Linares	Tons 110 25	Cwts. 12 16
	Sent for shipment	136	0
anthi solida solida A as	Remaining in stock at Linares Baylon. " Baylon. " Sevile On board ship	122 31 9 17 372	8 18 16 0
	Total in stock	543	12

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY—(TUNGRILLO REFORT.)—
Aug. 2.—In Anatey's shaft, in the last four weeks, 9 ft. of ground only has been sunk, and for the last 3 feet we have given the mon 75!, per fin. : the rock is, however, not harder than usual for boring, but does not rend well; the 7-inch pump with which we are sliking this slaft, is quite large enough to command the wister, which is about is trived of the engine. Anatey's whim-shaft is now 9 fms. below the adit, and has intersected a cross-sours which has hove the lode out of the shaft, and we intend to continue the sling, and o drive to cut the lode at the 10 fm. level, where the lode cut out; it is about 3 ft. with reliew ore. Masternan's shaft is commenced to sink below the 10 fm. level, and is full for the midth, all of which is saving work for the stamps, and near the western wall, for 2 feet in width, we have solid yellow ore of full 20 per cent., and is best in the south end of the shaft, which is rather contrary to expectation, for we have hitherton included to find the lode most productive going northward. This shaft is a very interesting point of our operations, as all we have done in the 10 fm. level indicates strongly a rich lode at some deeper level, and I shall watch its progress with much anxiety. The lode in the 10 fm. level, north of Stephen's wines, is composed of spar and black sulphure of copper, and seems to be promising, but at greater depth. The adit north of Phillips's has been deeper level, and to shall vatch its progress with much anxiety. The lode in the 10 fm. level, north of Stephen's wines, is composed of spar and black sulphure of copper, and seems to be promising, but at greater depth. The adit north of Phillips's has been deeper level, and the summan of the solid shaft, the place being now wentlated by means of a 36-inch smiths' bellows, blowing through galvaised iron, pipes of 4-inch diameter, which produces sufficient air to supply the four miners employed is shall the work. In the adit north on Horne's lode, we have opened THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY-(TUNGRILLO REPORT.)-

Extracts of Letters from Major Norman Campbelli.

Adelaide, Aug. 8.—"I transmit herewith Capt. Phillips's monthly report for Aug. 2d-said have much pleasure in calling attention to the fact of a general improvement being apparent, as compared with some of the recent reports—Masterman's shaft laving doubled in value during the past month. Downe's Mine being proved to unquestionably contain a promising lode, and the raisings of one being 60 tons during July, of which 30 are of superior quality. Against this are—the increased hardness of the ground in Anstey's Mine, and the absence of copper in Horne's lode.

"I am now actively searching the large iron lode on the property of Melandilla, such, as I am informed has generally been found in this country to ride copper; and by anticipation of the director wishes. I have reported my intentions of not stopping until every perion of the estate at Tangkillo has been proved for copper.

"I have engaged for freight of about 150 tons of ore for London direct, per Will Watch, which will sail postively on the 28thinst.; the quantity of ore to be shipped must entirely depend on the possibility of inducing the draymen to bring it down from the mine; but we have already about 120 tons at port and on the road, so that there is every probability of the whole quantity being shipped.

"Experienced mineralogists, well aquainted with every spot in the celony, have camines the ore before mentioned from Melandilla, and pronounce it to be per-oxide of Iron, and which is the same as that of the 80 acre section lately purchased by the Burra Company for 10,500%, beneath which lode, 15 feet deep, is a rich copper lode, 5 fr. wide. Our lode at the surface appeared to me to be 12 feet wide, and it was stated to me then that it had been traced for one mile and a half."

"I have to report having let 42 acres more of the Allan's Greak estate, on a 14 years' lease, at a rent of 10% 10%, per annum for the first 7 years, and of 15%, los. for the second period of the lease."

ALFRED Consols.—At the meeting, last week, the salary of Capt. White, the manager, was increased to 6l. 6s. per month: that of Mr. Noell, the purser, to 8l. 6s. per month; Mr. Nicholls to 8l. 8s, per month; and Capts. Thomas and Hosking to 8l. 8s. per month each.

ALTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, New Broad-street on Friday, to receive the directors report and financial statement to March last After the usual preliminaries, the CHARMAN read the following

After the usual proliminaries, the Charman read the following

DIRECTOR'S AFFORT:

At the last annual meeting the directors anticipated calling the shareholds—together
at an earlier period than usual, in the hope that the excellent returns from the mines
would leave a sufficient profit to enable them to declare a dividend; in this, owever,
they have been disappointed, in consequence of a gradual and unexpected failing off in
the produce during the winter months, as well as from other causes fally explained in
the accounts now laid before you.

The manager, after an absence of 10 years, expressed a wish to visit this country, and
the directors resolved on postponing the meeting until his arrival, to give the shareholders every opportunity for ascertaining the position and prospects of their property.

The periodical reports, which have been regularly published in the Mining Journal, and
also laid on the table in this office, will have informed the shareholders of the progress
made during the past year, and also of the deterioration latterly perceptible in the principal lodes, which has occasioned a decrease in the monthly produce. The manager,
however, in his last annual report, after allading to those changes, expressed his opinion
that he had no reason to expect the future profit (unless in case of a still further deteriorration) to be less remunerative in proportion to the returns.

The directors have much pleasure in stating that a considerable reduction in the cost
of producing a ton of fine copper has been effected in the mining and smelting departments; this is to be attributed to the more general introduction of the tribute system,
which is now better understood by the miners, as well as to the suspension of the smelting
works, during the outmor months, when a sufficient quantity of ore was collected for
carrying on the operations uninterruptedly throughout the winter. Notwithstanding the
last two years has amounted to about 14 better for of fine copper, and should a better
importance.

The follo

carrying on the operasons aministrative exceeded 6 per cent., the reduction in the cost during the last two years has amounted to about 14. per ton of fine copper, and should a better quality hereafter be obtained, this improvement will undoubtedly prove of still greater importance.

The following statement of the present year's expenditure and returns, compared with those of last year, will show how far the position of the concern has improved: in 1849 the expenditure was 10,984. 193. 104., and the returns 17 tons of copper; in 1850, the expenditure was 10,984. 193. 104., and the returns of copper 138 tons—showing an increased return of 11 tons of copper, at a reduced expenditure of 791. 33. 4d.

By the specified accounts now laid before you, it will be seen that the profit on the 12 months operations has amounted to 1532. 55. 6d.—the proceeds being estimated to realise 11,040.4, against an expenditure of 95071. 14s. 6d.

It must be remembered that the accounts presented to the last meeting showed a balance of 1232. 6s. 7d. against the company, to which must be added the insurance and charges on copper shipped per Countess of Liesepped, amounting to 373. 10s. 10d., making the total amount at the debit of profit and loss account, on the 31st March, 1849, to be 15694. 17s. 6d. The profit for the year ending March, 1850, was 1532. 5s. 6d.—lasting present balance 737. 11s. 11d. The associa of the company on the 31st March 1849, to be 15694. 17s. 6d. in goods and materials at Alten, and 6084. 17s. 9d. in cash, copper, &c. in England: together, 10,2124. 4s. 1d., exclusive of the mines during the summer of last year, and which were fully borne out by the returns of ore to the smalling-house, the directors had anticipated the pleasure of declaring a dividend on this occasion; and they would undoubtedly have done so, had they not been prevented by the gradual falling off in the returns during the winter rich provention of the quantity of dead ground which it is necessary to stope away to lay open the ore. At this momen

October will, probably, be about 7 tons of fine copper.

Prom Mr. J. M. Carsy, date! Alten Copper Works, October 7.

I am happy in having to state that the mines generally continue to hold out fair prospects of good and steady returns. No improvement, however, has to be noted on this side, where the workings wear their usual good appearance, and we are enabled to carry on our surface operations unchecked, as we are now in the enjoyment of exceeding fine weather for the season, without any snow to be seen, and with every prospect of a long and favourable autumn.

At Raipas a great improvement has taken place within the last week, where the old No. 11 lode has been discovered in the 20 fm. workings north, close to where a junction has lately been made with the northern cross-cut; the lode is now 6 ft. in height, and 9 in width, and is still extending itself in both directions, so that it is impossible at present to say what its size may be; the lode or bed consists of solid purple ores, and assuming an appearance altogether such us has not been seen here for many years. I have myself inspected it once, and Mr. Wilson twice; we can, therefore, from our own observations, assure you of the discovery being one of the most valuable kind. I beg, therefore, most alneerly to congratulate you on the sudden and welcome improvement your property has now undergone, and which, without being too sanguine, we have every reason to suppose will long continue.

The absence of the man as one of narrawant invocators and titles of the Raipas Mine must be looked upon as one of narrawant invocators.

has now undergone, and which, without being too sanguine, we have every reason to suppose will only continue.

The discovery here alluded to as having taken place in the deepest part of the Kaipas Mina insate be looked upon as one of paramount importance, and tikely, if hereafter found to continue, to lead to highly beneficial results; it would, however, be premature on the present occasion, to held out too flattering expectations from this discovery.

With reference to the mining prospects generally, the manager does not consider that any serious depreciation of the property has taken place, but that the present destronation is solely attributable to the ores being more disseminated throughout the lodes, which in many instances have increased in size without yielding a larger produce. In his last annual report, dated 15th August last, he states as follows:—"Notwithstanding that the portion of this report referring to our future prospects is less favourable than at the corresponding period of last year, I must be allowed to express an opinion that the present depression has only arisen from one of these temporary deteriorations in the mining preduce which are not present of the works is rather less encouraging than we have before been accusablement of the works is rather less encouraging than we have before been accusablement of the vorks is rather less encouraging than we have before been accusablement of the vorks of the works are supported to the vorks.

The Quamangen Mines awing been alluded to informer reports, and forming indirectly meaning the man of the Allen establishment, inasmuch as the two concerns are carried on a distant toral of the Allen establishment, inasmuch as the two concerns are carried on a distant trans and the contract that when when the required for

mencement of the works."

The Quemangen Mines having been alluded to in former reports, and forming indirectly a distant branch of the Alten establishment, inasmuch as the two concerns are carried on simultaneously, with very little more annual expense than what would be required for either of the establishments separately, the directors have much pleasure in stating that the prospects of these mines during the past year have materially improved. The discoveries recently made yield increased returns of ore or a superior quality; and as this ore has hitherto proved a great acquisition as a flux for facilitating the reduction of the Alten produce, a still greater benefit may be anticipated from the returns hereafter expected, and which will assist in diminishing the cost of smelting our own ores in no inconsiderable degree.

and when we have taken legal advice on the subject of obtaining a charter, as proposed at the last annual meeting; the opinion expressed that no charter has been granted to any mining company situated under similar circumstances to our own, and that great difficulty and expense would attend the application, the success of which would also be very doubtful.

difficulty and expense would attend the approximation, the success of the control of the control

sent avourable result has been obtained, and the directors book forward with confidence to the future, satisfied that the energy and ability hitterto displayed by the manager will still continue to be exerted on behalf of the proprietors.

At the termination of the report, the Chalmman inquired of Mr. S. H. Thomas, the superintendent of the company's copper-works at Alten, who was present at the meeting, whether he had any communication or explanation to offer for the information of the shareholders?

Mr. Thomas said that he had no special information to give, further than was contained in the report, but he was ready to answer any questions that might be put respecting the mining operations now going forward.

Several questions were then put by different shareholders in reference to the discovery of lode No. 11, an account of which appeared in our last week's Number; and especially respecting its value, which we understood Mr. Thomas to say varied from 2001, per fm. to 501, and 601. He went into details also as to the depth of the workings, the produce when formerly worked, and the obstacles which had prevented the success of the operations prior to 1839. There were, he observed, many different strata in the Raipas Mountain, and the lode changed accordingly.

In answer to the inquiry whether the lode was likely to continue, Mr. Thomas said, there was every indication that such would be the case. The character of the old strata was magnesian limestone, and the ore yielded 30 per cent., although veins were occasionally found that gave 70 per cent. Cobalt was very commonly met with in the lode, but they had never been able to turn it to any purpose; it frequently happened that lodes were intersected in this manner. They were never troubled, however, with water, except in the spring for about two months, when the mine would fill, and afterwards drain itself—the limestone rock being so porous, there was no occasion for the employment to find the propects of the mines were never more satisfactory, provided they were

five years before they could get to work on the lodes, though by going to much increased expense it could be accomplished sooner. The character of the lode could not be stated with any certainty, but he calculated that \$4000, or about 10002, would pay every expense of working. Formerly the produce was 8 to 10 tons of copper per month, but when they got to a greater depth the water increased so much as to prevent further operations; the ore also had deteriorated, and the lode was intersected by a stratum of clay. The ore than disappeared, and from the difficulty of passing through the clay they could not follow it. This was confirmed by the appearance of those workings, and the indications they presented. He then explained, that to test the value of this part of the mine not a shilling additional cost need be incurred, since the men could be taken from other works for that purpose. The expense would be 25th per month only, and that not additional; the workings could be carried on without the burthen being felt, but he would advise a separate account to be kept for such workings.

Mr. Harrison remarked, that if the discovery of No. 11 turned out as good as they had a right to expect, there would be ample funds to continue their operations.—A Stransholder of going on with Wilson's lode or not; but no positive decision, we believe, was come to.

Mr. Thoras, however, expressed his firm belief that, if operations were proceeded with, they would meet the lode again the other side of the clay, as there was every appearance that it was only divided by this clay.

It was then moved that the report be approved and adopted, which, on being seconded, was unanimously agreed to—Mr. Woodpall, remarking that the money in hand was, unfortunately, wanted to pay the debt of last year, or a dividend would have been declared.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman, for his kind attention to their interests; after which Mr. Woodpall, proposed that the thanks of the meeting should be given to Mr. Thomas, for his able and efficient ma

DEVON AND COURTENAY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

DEVON AND COURTENAY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

At a general meeting of adventurers, held at the mine on the 12th inst., the accounts were produced, showing—Balance against the company at last meeting, 1522. 8a. 2ad.; mine cost for September, 1362. 12a. 10d.; Oct., 872. 3s. 6d. =3764. 4s. 6ad.—By call of 5s. per share, when all paid, 2602.; sale of ore, 602. 11s. 3d.; leaving balance against company, 552. 13s. 3ad.

The purser having produced a list of the flabilities, and the estimate for the next two months' workings, to be provided for, a call of 5s. per share was made. It was resolved that the part of the set on the west side of the River Tavy be worked as a separate mine, and that every shareholder in the present company have the preference of taking shares therein to the extent of their present holding, upon agreeing to provide the requisite capital; and that the purser send notice to the shareholders to accept or decline taking shares in the sett accordingly, and report the result of the application at a special general meeting, to be held on the 10th of December, when the disposal, for the general benefit of the company, of all shares, which may not be accepted as a distinct sett, shall be decided upon; the adventurers present at the special general meeting, either personally or by proxy, shall have the preference of taking up such new shares. The following report, from Capt. R. Rickard, was then read:—

**Nov. 12.—In handing you my two-monthly report of the mine, I beg to say that, since was the restore, we have the restore the restore the restore we have the restore the restore the restore we have the restore the re

sett, shall be decided upon; the adventurers present at the special general meeting, either personally or by proxy, shall have the preference of taking up such new shares. The following report, from Capt. R. Rickard, was then read:—

Nov. 12.—In handing you my two-monthly report of the mine, I beg to say that, since our last meeting, we have sunk the winze in the 50 fm. level 3 fm. 5 ft. 3 in., at an average price of 7t. 5s. 1od. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and well-defined, composed of quark; posch, and mundic, with occasional spots of copper ore. We have also driven the 60 fm. level east 5 fm.s. 8 in. on the lode, at an average price of 3t. 0s. 4d. per fm., and intersected the cross-course, which induces me to hope that we shall find it increasingly productive on the other side of it; on this cross-course we have driven north 5 fm. 4 ft. 9 in. to cut the south lode, which I calculated we should have done before this; and I beg to remark, that taking the main distance of the lodes at the engine-shaft, wo ought to have done so; I, however, believe the lode has taken a perpendicular direction, and it also diverges, going east; and the cross-course being stronger here than in the 50 fm. level, I expect it has carried it further away; therefore, the heave is longer than was anticipated. We have also driven west in the 60 fm. level 3 fm.s. 2 ft. 7 lm, at an average price of 7t. 12s. per fm.; the lode is 3 ft. wide, and has produced some good stones of ore; the leader at present is rather small, being about 6 in. wide, composed of quarks, peach, mundic, and copper ore; the other part of the lode is filled with a dark kind of killas. I would recommend that this level be continued with all possible dispatch, to prove the south and north lodes east of the engine-shaft. In costeauling in the eastern hill, we have opened on the back of, and sunk on, the great mundic lode l3 ft. About 15 fms. east of the old shaft I and the lode to be 4 ft. wide, consisting of decomposed dway, gossan, and mundic; a considerable of th

GREAT ROUGH TOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

GREAT ROUGH TOR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

At a general meeting of adventurers, held at the offices, Threadneedle-street, on the 19th inst.

John Daw, Esq., in the chair,

A general statement of accounts was laid before the meeting, showing—Balance paid purser, 5311. 11s. 6d.; mine cost sheets from March to September inclusive, 12211. 16s. 11d.; Mr. Hopkins's report, 51. 5a.; Capt. J. Richards's ditto, 71. 10s.; Capt. J. Miners's ditto, 37. 3s.; miscellaneous, 731. 4s. 5d.—18421. 10s. 8d.—Arrears of calls, 231.; call of 31. 10s. per share, 16451.; showing balance due to purser, 1741. 10s. 8d.—The arrears of calls amounted to 1351. A call of 21. per share was made.

The reports of Mr. Evan Hopkins, Capts. J. Miners and T. Richards, were laid on the table, and the following was also read from the latter gentleman:—

Nov. 18.—I regret to have to inform you that since my report of the 7th instant, our progress at bottom of Morris's engine-shaft, cutting of plat, 8ce, has been retarded by an excellent to the plunger-lift, there being a failure or break in the H piece. We have, however, put strong irons around it, and at present the water is being kept out tolerably well, but I fear not to be depended on, especially as the lift is so long, 83 fms. I would advice at once having another plunger bottom, and divide the lift in two, by which means one-half of the weight would be taken off, and the future working be carried on with greater safety. The shaft has been cased and divided down from the 45 fm. level to the bottom, ground cut for and shaft roll put in, and about 14 n. cut into the lode further south. In the cutting of plat the lode still confluence to improve in appearance, containing less of capel, more peach and spar, with rich spots of grey and yellow orce, containing less of capel, more peach and spar, with rich spots of grey and yellow orce, containing less of capel, more peach and spar, with rich spots of grey and yellow orce, containing less of capel, more peach and spar, with rich spots of grey and yellow o

NORTH WHEAL BULLER (OR GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS) MINING CO.

NORTH WHEAL BULLER (on Great South Tollows) alliviate Co.

At the bi-monthly meeting of adventurers, held at Manchester, on the 20th
inst., the accounts were presented, showing—Balance, 31st Aug., 15364.6s. 6d.
—Mine cost for Sept., 2731. 4s. 11d., Oct., 2481. 8s. 2d.: leaving balance in
favour of the mine, 1014/. 13s. 5d.

The deputation to Cornwall furnished the meeting with a very satisfactory
report of their visit in October, which occurred about a month only after the
miners had commenced underground operations. They found the miners engaged on the Buller lode in various levels—the ends of which presented generally a most favourable appearance. They were particularly gratified to find gaged on the Buller lode in various levels—the ends of which presented generally a most favourable appearancs. They were particularly gratified to find the 30 fm. level west had opened well, and continued to improve, being now about 3 ft. wide, containing a rich yellow copper vein and spar, in a settled killas strata; whilst the laster is disordered in the adit immediately above, and the lode very indistinct, and in some places entirely lost. This discovery is the more pleasing, as the lower levels, 40, 50, and 60, are now advanced within 50 fathoms of the present end of the 30 west; and it should be borne in mind that the former company obtained their riches from both the eastern and western parts of this level. The 60 fathom, or lowest level, which extends only a few fathoms east and west of the shaft, is particularly promising, and such as to leave little doubt that the mine will prove rich in depth also. Some ores have already been brought to surfaces; and early returns may now be expected, as every level is being worked vigorously.

The following report, from Capta. J. Haye and W. Sincock, was read:—

**Radrukh. Nov. 13.—The mine is now thoroughly cleared and drained to the 60 fm. level

The following report, from Capla, J. Haye and W. Sincock, was read:—
Redruth, Nov. 13.—The mine is now thoroughly cleared and drained to the 60 fm. level
and these isvels have been extended 6 fms. cast and 4 fms. west. The lode in the eastern
end was very promising for 3 or 4 fms., and produced for that distance about 1 ton of
orce at present it is not quite so large; but we might have expected this, as we had a
hard bar of ground directly above it in the 60, which squeezed up the lode for 4 or 5 fms.
in the 60 west there is a lode about 9 fm. wide, which has a favourable appearance, but is
not producing much orce; we have risen about 2 fms. in the back of this level, but the
lode has been small and poor. The 50 cast has been driven about 6 fms. through a lode
2 or 24 ft. wide, which has a promising appearance, but does not contain any orce. The

50 west has been driven 11 fms. through a favourable strata of ground; the lode in the end is now about 15 in. wide, composed of spar and jack. The 40 west has been driven about about 6 fms. through a beautiful white kills; the lode is about 15 in. wide, containing jack. We have sunk a winze opposite the shaft from the 40 to the 50 fm. levels, which we intend continuing to the 60; this will enable us to sink a diagonal shaft under that level, and thus avoid the great length of cross-cut we should otherwise have, by stating the perpendicular shaft. The 30 west has been extended about 3 fms., and for the whole of this distance the lode has had a very favourable appearance, varying from 8 in. to 2 ft. wide, and has produced on an average about 3 or ore per fms.; the lode in, the end is now about 3 ft. wide, and still produces good stones of ore, and, from appearance, it is likely to improve. We have sunk Noell's shaft 3 fms. below the 20 fm. level, in order to communicate it to the 30 above alluded to, which we expect will be accomplished by the end of December; after which we hope to be in a position to est some tribute pitches in the back of that level. The adit level, driving west from Mitchell's shaft, on the mill lode, has been extended about 13 fms.; the lode is about 1 fs. wise, producing stones of tin, and has a favourable appearance. From the foregoing details, you will perceive that we are opening ground in every direction in which we can do so to advantage; and from the greater improvement visible, both in the nature of the lode and the strata surrounding it in our western levels, we have every reason to anticipate favourable results from that part of the mine, especially as the 30, which is a shallow level (being only 30 fms. from the surface), is extended upwards of 50 fms. before either the 40 or 50, and for the greater part of that distance the backs have been worked away by tributers.

SOUTH PLAIN WOOD MINING COMPANY.

At a general meeting of shareholders, held at the Oriental Hotel, Vere-atreet, on Friday, the 15th inst.—'Thomas Camplin, Esq., in the chair,—the accounts were presented and passed, of which the following is an abstract:—

Balance of account, passed 16th September	£404 512	18	11	£916	18	1
August costs September ditto Pald for ground for leat Lessor's solicitors bill for grant of ditto Solicitors' bill, for further grant at Horsey Hill Messrs. Nicholls and Williams, on account, for water-wheel, &c. Contractors further on account for leat	257 30 26 3 150	13 19 19	5 0 0 2	825	1	200
				_	_	_

Balanee £ 91 17 10

The following report, from Capt. Stephens, was read to the meeting:

Nov. 14.—Since the last meeting of the adventurers, we have risen from the deep adit and holed to Nicholson's whim shaft. We have also driven a cross-cut north 3 fms. from the caunter lode, and holed to the engine-shaft on South Plain Wood. This shaft is about 5 fms. under the adit level, and I expect to cut the caunter lode in sinking 6 or 8 ft. more; then I hope I shall be she to give you the news of having a good lode of ore. I have hung a tackle on Todd's shaft, which is about 12 fms. deep, and have been down and examined the lode; it is about 2 feet wide, which is we good walls, composed of gossan, spar, and mundle. I have dialled the ground from this shaft down to the mine, and I find it to be Campilia's lode, and by its appearance I have no doubt but what it will make copper in going down. We are still sinking Gabriel's engine-shaft on Horsey Hill. This shaft is about 8 fms. deep, we have very promising ground in it, with green and white prian droppers and some atrings of mundle, which is very promising for copper. We are also driving the deep adit on the caunter lode; the ground at present in this end is a little softer than it has been, and the lode is much more kindly for copper than it has ever been before. Yesterday I discovered a dropper coming in from the country and intersecting the lode; I broke out of this dropper in the bottom of the end several stones of rich grey and yellow ore, with spots of crystal in it of a richer quality than ever I saw before; this lode is from 24 to 3 ft. wide, composed of mundle, peach, spar, and ore, and if the ground continues to go a little softer, I think we shall quickly get into ore, and, by the appearance of this lode, we have every encouragement to continue driving the end and sinking the engine-shaft. We are now getting into a fair way of working the mine, and we have no reason to doubt of having a good mine in going down, and I shall study to do everything that is required in proving the m

THE DEVON GREAT CONSOLS-PRACTICAL MINING.

THE DEVON GREAT CONSOLS—PRACTICAL MINING.

Sir.—I was much pleased with Mr. Murchison's description of these calebrated mines, and also interested in the subsequent correspondence thereon.

However, I must say that I feel disappointed in finding such tardiness on the part of those who are known to be competent in imparting information on the geology of the district. With the exception of Mr. Ennor (whose letters, I may add, always abound with practical sense), no one has yet ventured on the subject. Where is the able author of the paper; Mr. Hitchins, the "great captain" of the district; and Mr. Evan Hopkins, to whom especially we are taught, by his writings, to look for information on such a subject, which is eminently calculated to promote both scientific and practical knowledge in mining? I can assure those gentlemen that the matter is here considered of the greatest importance, and we await with anxiety communications from them, which we feel assured will prove of great practical value.

L. J. M. Redruth, Nov. 20.

MINING PROJECTS

MINING PROJECTS.

MINING PROJECTS.

SIR,—Legitimate mining is beneficial to the country, but concerns brought out merely to deceive the public, and serve the purposes of interested individuals, are injurious in many respects. Sometimes the affair is so palpable a job, that there can be no mistake about it. A prospectus is now before me, which states that the mine is divided into 375 shares, of 1L each, on the Costbook System, which limits the shareholder's liability to the amount of his shares. Of the 375 shares, 75 are to be reserved free of cost to the proprietors of the sett, besides 5s. per share out of the deposit money.

The speculation is said to be no speculation at all, but a certainty; and, with an outlay of 100L, large profits are to be realised.

Now, Sir, in the first place, the Cost-book System does not limit the responsibility of the shareholder,—it only enables him to relinquish his shares by proper steps taken for that purpose.—Secondly, out of the 876L to be advanced, the projectors coolly pocket 76L in cash and 75L in shares, being 40 per cent. on the capital, a proceeding contrary to all honest precedent.—Thirdly, large profits are said to be certain for an outlay of 100L, which is so manifestly absurd, that one wonders how any one, even unacquainted with mining, can be gulled by it; for is it likely that such a "certainty" would be brought to London by the good people of St. Ivas, when 100L is all the money required? Sit, such statements are very much to be deprecated, and I trust will be discountenanced by you.—A Miner: Nov. 13.

MINING APPOINTMENTS DURING THE WEEK.

- Pay-day at Great Consols, Fowey, Consols, Treviskey, Seton, Agar, Comfort, Tywarn-Par Consols sampling.

 Carn Brea and other mines sampling; South Tolgus account, on the mines.

 Ticketing at Truro—Consols, United, and other mines.

 East Crofty setting and Tincroft pay, South Tolgus, Treleigh, and Wheal Ellen.

 Pay at Treaveau, Trethelian, Grambler, Condurrow, Mary, West Seton, South Frances, North Roskear, and Polberron Mine. Subsist at East Wheal Crofty.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

We are requested to insert the following copy of a letter addressed to the airman and directors of the Electric Telegraph Company:—

GENTLEMEN,—We understand that the indictment preferred against us at your instance, for an expression deemed to be libellous in our letter, published in the Morning Herald, of the 11th October, 1849, will be tried in the Gourt of Queen's Bench immediately after the present term. We therefore think it right to announce, most distinctly, that it was not our intention to asser, in any manner, that you or any person connected with your establishment used our message of the 27th July, 1848, or any other communication received or transmitted by us through the electric telegraph, for stock-jobbing purposes. catablishment and the measurement of the clear to take the state of the clear to the clear the clear

DISCOVERY OF A LEAD MINE NEAR GALWAY.—About a mile distant from this town, at Salt-hill, there were a number of cabins on the roadside, all of which have been thrown down some time since by order of the landlord, a Mr. Jones, of Dublin, who holds those lands under the Warden of Galway. Some of the peasantry, being lately employed in clearing one of the foundations, discovered what they thought to be a quantity of silver ore mixed with the stone. The story soon spread; a number of the country people came and commenced operations in their rude way, of course quite unproductive. A captain of a mining company, at Scariff, was sent for, who came and examined the mine or ore, and declared it an excellent rich lead mine, taking samples of it to Dubling where he is now in treaty with Mr. Jones. While the captain was here, samples of lead ore from Outerard were shown him, that is now being raised on the lands of Mr. E. O'Flaherty.— Galway Mercury.

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

ENGLISH IRON. a per ton.	Tile £33 0 0
Bar, bolt □, London £5 2 6-5 7 6	Old coppers per ib. 81d
Nail rods 6 0-6 10	Yellow Metal Sheathing 8d
Hoops 7 C-7 10	FOREIGN COPPER.
Sheets (singles) 7 12 6-8 5	South American 77 0-87 0
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport 4 12 6	
Refined metal, Wales* 3 5-3 15	Pigper ton16 15-17 5
Do. anthracite* 3 10 0	Pig
Pigs in Wales 3 0-3 5 0	Sheet 18 0-18 5
Do. do. forge 2 5 0-2 10	Libertin and a constant and the first and th
Do., No. 1, Clyde net cash 2 2 6-3 4	mou lead
Riewitt's Patent Refined Iron >	William dieto accessors to the au o
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron 3 10 0	Patent shot 20 10 0
Second at Wassessell	FOREIGN LEAD, A
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler 2 4 10 0	Spanish, in bond 16 0-16 5
plates, &c., ditto, 4 10 0	ENGLISH TIN. 6
Stirling's Patent 7 in Glasgow 2 15 0	
Toughened Pigs in Wales 3 10-3 15	Block
Staffordshire bars, at the works 5 5-6 0	Rafined 4 6 0
Rails4 12 6-5 0	Kenned 4 6 0
Chairs (Clyde) 4 0 0	FOREIGN TIN &
Cusus (Citae) 4 0 0	Banca, H. C 3 19-4 0
FOREIGN IRON. b	Ditto, for Export only
Swedish	Straits 3 18 0
CND:17 10 0	TIN-PLATES, I
SI	IC Coke per box 1 6 9-1 8
Sourieff	IC Charcoal 1 12 6-1 13
Archangel	IX ditto 1 18 6
FOREIGN STEEL.C	SPELTER. M
Swedish keg	Plates, warehoused per ton 16 5-16 10
Ditto faggot	Ditto, to arrive 16 0-16 7 6
ENGLISH COPPER. d	SING. 8
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb. 0 0 91	English sheet per ton 20 0-21 0
Fough cakeper ton 84 0 0	
tough came	QUICESILVERO per lb. 3s. 9d.

WELSH BARS still continue in considerable demand at 47, 12s. 6d., both consumers and

WELSH DAES Still Commune in considerance demand as 4., 125. 00., goin consumes and hippers being buyers.

Scorcus Figs are more enquired for, and a good deal of business has been done in largow at fully 6d. advance on last week's lates. There are buyers of mixed Nos., cash it 43a, but sellers demand 43a. 6d. for three months open—business has been done at 44s. A meeting of the iron trade was held here on Wednesday, the 20th inst, regarding the 'scrip" question, at which several resolutions were passed, entirely coinciding with the zet meetings in Liverpool and Manchester.

LEAD.—The demand continues good.

LTN.—More business has been done this week, but prices are a little lower; about 2000 of Banca have been sold at 79s. Straifs remain quiet at 79s. and 50s.

ENGLEM BARS AND BLOCK are dull, but it is difficult to find refined at the present price.

The Plates.—The supply continues short and the demand active.

COFFER.—Several second parcels having been taken off the market: nothing is to be ad under the quotations.

r the quotations. a is inactive, on the spot at 161. 10s. : there are still buyers for the spring at 161. 5s

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Copper and metal still continue in good demand, and our makers' hands are full of orders. Our advices from Calcutta to 7th, and Bombay to 16th Oct., represent those markets to be very dull for all metals, with lower quotations. It from we report a firmer feeling, with a considerable inquiry on speculation, and 54, 2s, 6d, may be considered the price of the day for merchant bars.

GLASGOW, Nov. 21.—Pig iron has attracted more attention this week, during which a considerable business has been transacted, at 21. 3s. to 21. 3s. 6d. cash, fo.b. The system of makers' scrip seems to be universally condemned; various meetings of a proliminary nature have been attended by the Trade here, Liverpool, Manchester, and London and to-morrow there is to be a general meeting on the subject in this city, with the view of giving more prominent expression to the opinion entertained of the practice now in use in the mode of settlement and delivery of transactions in pig.iron.

— Nov. 22.—There has been a good business done in Scotch pig-iron during the week at advanced prices, and the market is now firm at 4s. and 48s. 6d. per ton, cash, for mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here. The prospect of a successful campaign against "scrip" causes more inquiry for iron, as there is little doubt that, if the makers are unable to issue more "scrip," the quantity of stock in the market will speedly be duninished one half, as it is the general opinion that there is far more "scrip" than there is iron.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER DON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Begbie's Hartley 12 9—Clavering's New Tanfield 13 3—Holywell 15 3
Original Window's Pontop 12 6—Ord's Main 14—South Peareth 12 6—Tanfield Moor Bute's 13—Townley 14—West Wylam 13 6—Wall's-End Bewicke at Co. 14 6—Gesforth 14 3—Hutton 14—Original Gibson 14 6—Riddell 14—Bell 15—Be mont 14 9—Braddyll 15 6—Hetton 16 9—Rassell's Hetton 15 6—Stewart's 15 9—Card doc 14 6—Whitworth 13 6—Adelaids Toes 13—Cleveland Tees 14 6—Maclean's Tees 13 3—Seymour Tees 14 6—Coopen Hartley 14 3—Derwen water Hartley 14 3—Hartley 13 3—Sidney's Hartley 14 3—Snapethorpe 14.—Ships market, 93; sold, 48.

water Hartley 14 3—Hartley 13 3—Sidney's Hartley 14 3—Snapethorpe 14.—Ships at market, 92; sold, 48.

WEDNESDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13 6—Carr's Hartley 14 3—Cinvering's New Tanfield 13 6—North Percy Hartley 13 6—Old Tanfield 12—South Peareth 12 6—Tan-field Moor 13 6—Westerton Hartley 13—West Wylam 13 6—Wall's-End Gosforth 14 3—Original Gissom 14 3—Riddell 14—Bell 18—Belmont 14 9—Riddell 14—Bell 18—Belmont 14 9—Stewart's 15 9—Whitwell 14 3—Caracia 14 9—Casop 15—Hesteldon 14 6—Kolioo 15—South Hartley 14 14—Casop 15—Hesteldon 14 6—Kolioo 15—South Hartley 14—Bell 14 3—Caracia 14 9—Casop 15—Hesteldon 14 6—Kolioo 15—South Hartley Della 14—Whitworth 13 6—Adslaide Toes 15—Cleveland Tees 14 3—Maclean's Tees 13 9—Tees 15 9—Birchgrove Graigloid 19—Cowpen Hartley 14 6—Londonderry Nnts 11 6—Sidney's Hartley 14 6.—Ships at market, 62; sold, 40.

FRIDAY.—Carr's Hartley 13—Choster Main 14—East Adair's Main 12 6—Holywell 15 3—Jonassoln's Hartley 14 5—North Percy Hartley 14 2—Old Tanfield 19—Windson's Pentop 12 9—South Peareth 12 6—Tanfield Moor Bute's 13—Westerton Hartley 12—West Wylam 14 6—Wylam 14 9—Wall's-End Acorn Close 14 6—Ein Fark 14 3—Hustley 14 9—Hetton 15 9—Haswell 16—Jonassoln 14—Lambion bon Primrose 15—Belmont 14 9—Hetton 15 9—Haswell 16—Jonassoln 14—Lambion bon Primrose 15—Elemont 14 9—Hetton 15 9—Haswell 16—Onassoln 14—Lambion bon Primrose 15—Elemont 14 9—Hetton 15 9—Haswell 16—Onassoln 14—Lambion bon Primrose 15—Elemont 14 9—Hetton 15 9—Haswell 16—South Kelloe 15—West Hetton 14 3—Whitworth 13 —Adelaide Tees 15—Vernou's Tees 14 6—West Cornforth 13 9—Birchgrove Graigloid 19—Cowpen Hartley 15—Crossfield Marthyr and Gadley's Steam 18 6—Derwentwater Hartley 15—Llangennech 29—Sidney's Hartley 13—Silps at market, 135; sold, 71.

Dew Batents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

T. Coats, of Ferguslie, Paisley, Renfrow, Scotland, thread manufacturer, for certain approximents in turning, cutting, and shaping wood and other materials.

J. Martin, of Liverpool, Lancaster, rice miller, for improvements in machinery and pparatus for cleansing and otherwise treating rice and certain other grains, seeds, and

apparatus for cleansing and otherwise treating rice and certain other grains, seeds, and fariancous substances.

T. Alian, of St. Andrew's-equare, Edinburgh, printer and publisher of the Caledonian Mericary, for certain improvements in electric telegraphs, and in the application of electric terrents for deflecting magnets, and producing electro-magnets.

W. Laird, of Liverpool, Lancaster, merchani, and E. A. Cowper, of Handsworth, Warwick, engineer, for improvements in machinery for loading and discharging certain decriptions of cargo in ships and other vessels, and in the construction of such vessels.

J. Hosking, of Islington, Middlesex, engineer, for certain improvements in valves applicable to pumps, and also in apparatus to regulate the pressure and flow of water, air, and through piece.

J. Hosking, of Islington, Middlesex, engineer, for certain improvements in valves applicable to pumps, and also in apparatus to regulate the pressure and flow of water, air, and through pipes.

T. Duron, of Windsor-Bridge Iron-Works, Pendieton, near Manchester, Lancaster, engineer, for improvements in machinery and apparatus for moving engines from one line of ralls to another, and for tarning and lowering heavy bodies.

Paul de Toistoy, of Paris, France, General in the service of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, for improvements in dredging machines.

C. A. Kurtz, of Manchester, Lancaster, practical chemist, for improvements in dyeing, A. V. Newton, of Chancery-lane, Middlesex, mechanical draughtsman, for an improved composition applicable to the coating of wood, metals, plaster, and other substances which are required to be preserved from decay, which composition may be also employed as a bigment or paint.

re required to be preserved from decay, which composition may be also employed as a gement or paint.

R. Brown, of Liverpool, Lancaster, plumber and brass-founder, for improvements in the application of pumps for raising and forcing water.

J. J. Greenough, of the Strand, Middlesex, gentleman, for improvements in the contraction of chairs, concless, and seats, parts of which improvements are also applicable o various purposes where springs for supporting heavy bodies and resisting sudden and ontinuous pressure are required.

H. W. Ripley, of Bradford, York, dyer, for improvements in dressing and finishing sleec goods.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

F. Groajean, Regent-street, Dur Fuszwärmer (a railway rug or wrapper.)
T. F. Griffiths, Birmingham, saucepan lid; a jao candlestick.
Lord Brothers, Canal-street Works, Todmordes, York, improved hook for the weight looks of lap and other machines.
L. Foirer, Bucklersbury, improved lithographic press, for printing circulars and other Jenkins and Wolmershausen, Curzon-street, Mayfair, lady's riding habit.
Waddington and Son, Coleman-street, Euu bis-utile, or parasol and knitting case.
A. Jerningham, Portsmouth, Commander in the Royal Navy, letter clip.
J. Martindale, and T. Bowman, Globe-road, Mille-end, poche-au-chapeau.
M. Billien, Nowhall-street, Birmingsham, a lithographic perforating and registering.

marundaie, and T. Bowmen, Globe-road, Mile-end, poche-su-chapeau.
 Billing, Newhall-street, Birmingham, a lithographic perforating and registering and remainment.
 Ratter, Harborne, atl...—Mechanics' Monasine.

"PROXIES MUST BE STAMPED."-The affairs of the Kingsett and Bedford Mine are, unfortunately, involved in difficulties, and which are fully detailed in another column. There is one question arising in the dispute, however, which is of general interest—that of the necessity of proxies being on stamped paper. Though satisfied that such was the case, we were desirous to obtain the opinion of a competent legal authority, as a satisfaction to those interested; we, therefore, applied to Mr. Collier, the author of the Law of Mines, and append the answer with which we were favoured:—"I am of opinion that proxies, under the circumstances which you put to me, require a stamp. Statute 7 Vic. c. 21 (schedule), imposed a duty of 2s. 6d. on 'every letter, power of attorney, or other instrument, made for the sole purpose of nominating, and a proxy to vote at any meeting of the proprietors, or shareholders, of any joint-stock company, or other company or society, whose stock or funds are divided into shares and transferable." This clearly includes cost-book mines; nor do I think the rule you mention makes any difference. Persons cannot evade the stamp duties by agreement, and I think 'any writing under his hand' must be taken to mean such writing as the law requires, and with the incidents which the law ataches to it." Mine are, unfortunately, involved in difficulties, and which are fully detailed in

Current Brices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Sa Belgian, 44 per Cont., 50
Dutch, 24 per Cont., 562
Brazilian, 5 per Cont., 562
Brazilian, 5 per Cont., 614
Moxican 5 per Cont., 104
Bassian, 5 per Cent., 108
Spanish, 5 per Cent., 172
Ditto 3 per Cent., 173 Bank Stock, 8 per Centr., 212
3 per Cent. Reduces(Ann., 90 § 3
3 per Cent. Consols Ann., 97 6§ § 3
5 per Cent. Ann., 97 8
5 per Cent. Ann., 97 8
Long Annulties, 7
5 India Stock, 10 per Cent., 27
1 3 per Cent. Con, for Acet. 11th Dec. 97 6§ 7
Exchog. Bills, 1000r., 14d. 66s 69s pm.

MINES.—The general features of the mining market for the past are similar to those noted in our preceding publication, as respects divi-dend mines—inquiry greatly exceeding the amount of business possible to be done in them; and in some cases an advance in the value of these to be done in them; and in some cases an advance in the value of these securities has taken place, solely in consequence of the augmentation of buyers. In other mines of good repute—either approaching steadily to the rank of dividends, or presenting good indications so far as worked—there is now a more perceptible demand, and, we are pleased to say, with a due degree of caution and inquiry beforehand. Attention, in fact, is drawn to this business from the remotest corners of the kingdom, demonstrating the readiness of parties of every degree of means to encourage legitimate enterprise, whenever the particular branch to which attention is directed is considered as in the way of being placed on a safe basis.

In the motal market, the damand for lead continues very lively, and con-

In the metal market, the demand for lead continues very lively, and considerable orders are in course of execution; more business has also beer done in tin, and there is a demand for refined and plates; some business has been done in copper, and the price is firm.

The price of silver is still on the advance, the quotations of Friday being 5s. 14d. per oz. The tendency to a rise has continued for some time past

The Court Grange Mines have sold 27 tons of silver-lead ore, which realised 16l. 13a. 6d. per ton.

Two parcels of lead ore from Wheal Trelaway produced—100 tons of crop ore, 20l. 13s. 6d. per ton, and 30 tons of inferior, 2l. 6s. 6d.

A parcel of tin from Georgia Consols realised 52l. per ton.

Among the arrivals at Swansea during the past week were the Johannes from Altona, with a cargo of spelter; and the Janet, from Valparaiso with 230 tons of conper regular.

with 230 tons of copper regulus.

In East Wheal Leisure, a new and promising lode, 3 ft. wide, has been cut in sinking the boundary shaft, at the depth of 8 fms.

At the Mineral Court (St. Stephen) a great improvement has taken place in the 30 fm. level, and, as the agent is satisfied that the mire will more than pay cost this month, shares have changed hands at a considerable advance on former prices.

At Lamherooc Wheal Maria, a discovery has taken place on one of the north lodes, of great importance, supposed to be a continuation of the

At Lamnerooe wheat Maria, a discovery has taken place on one of the north lodes, of great importance, supposed to be a continuation of the Great Devon Consols Wheal Maria lode, the ore being of a precisely similar quality—black and grey oxide. It has produced much excitement amongst parties interested in the ground to the westward of Lamheroce sett, and will, undoubtedly, lead to a large outlay of capital in the district.

The Bwich Consols report has of late been very favourable. Although not in a position to afford a dividend, the mine has yielded a profit for some time past.

Some time past.

The directors of the Devon Great Consols, at their weekly board meeting, have declared a dividend of 718sl., or 7l. per share, out of profits arising from sales of copper ores, sampled in July and August last. After the payment of the dividend, there will remain in hand a balance of 29,155. 11s. 4d., consisting of cash, ore bills not at maturity, and Exchequer bills, applicable to the general purposes of the company. We understand that all the mines are in a most satisfactory state of working.

At Wheal Buller meeting, the accounts for Sept. and Oct. were presented, showing—Balance from last account, 578l. 6s. 10d.; ores sold (less dues), 4229l. 8s. 8d. = 4807l. 15s. 6d.—To costs and merchants' bills, 1287l. 8s. 6d.—By dividend of 20l. per share, 2560l.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers of 966l. 7s.

At Wheal Builer meeting, the accounts for Sept. and Uct. were presented, showing—Balance from last account, 578.6 s. 10d.; ores sold (less dues), 4229.6 s. 8d. = 4807l. 15s. 6d.—To costs and merchants' bills, 1287l. 8s. 6d.—By dividend of 20l. per share, 2560l.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers of 960l. 7s.

The Wheal Reeth accounts for July, August, and Sept., show—Balance in favour on the 20th August, 5951. fcs. 3d.; by sales of tin, 4158l. 5s. 5d. = 4754l. 1s. 8d.—Labour cost, 2296l. 15s.; doctor and club, 31l. 16s.; balance of old account for stamping and carriage, 19l. 4s.; merchants' bills, 620l. 19s. 3d. = 2968l. 14s. 3d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1785l. 7s. 5d.—A dividend of 10l. per share (1200l.) was declared, leaving balance to credit of adventurers, 383l. 7s. 5d.

The Providence Mines accounts, to 20th November, show—Balance to end July, 775l. 4s. 2d.; by sale of tin. ore, 49 tons 10 cwts. 1 qr. 10 lbs., 2233l. 16s. 4d.; sundries, 1l. 6s. 1d.—3012l. 6s. 7d.—By dividend of 6l. per share, Aug. 21, 672l, labour cost for August, September, and October, 1387l. 4s. 6d.; carriage, 20l. 1s. 9d.; materials, 436l. 15s.; lords' dues, 98l. 5s. 4d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 389l. A dividend of 3l. per share was declared.

At the Wheal Mary Ann quarterly meeting, the accounts showed—Balance end of May, 1030l. 2s. 4d.; sales of lead ore in July, 1799l. 15s. 11d.; August, 1703l. 4s. 7d.; September, 2499l. 4s. 4d.—7082l. 7s. 2d.—Mine cost (including the merchants' bills, &c.), June, 1392l. 6s. 4d.; July, 1333l. 3s. 3d.; August, 1341l. 10s.—3996l. 19s. 7d.—showing balance in favour of adventurers, 3035l. 7s. 7d.—from which has been paid, Mr. West, steam-winding engine, 500l.; Mr. Thomas, crushing machine, 99l. 3s. 6d.; dividend of 3l. per share, 1356l.: leaving balance to credit of next account, 900l. 4s. 1d. Mr. W. West having supplied the engine on his own account (in accordance with an agreement on the 8th August, 1849), it was now taken by the adventurers as their property, and

At the Great Rough Tor meeting, a favourable account of the operations was presented, and the report of Capt Richards stated that several tons of good ore had been extracted from the 45 fm. level: the pitches were also producing good ore. By the statement of accounts there was a balance against the mine of 1744. 10s. 8d.; to meet which, and further operations, a call of 2l. per share was made.

The West Tolgus and Treloweth accounts to the 19th November, show—Balance due to purser, end February, 250l. 8s. 3d.; cost for eight months, to end October, 1283l. 14s. 6d. = 1534l. 2s. 9d.—By call 14th March, 470l.; ditto 13th June, 470l. = 940l.—leaves balance now due to purser, 594l. 2s. 9d. A call of 1l. per share was made. In future the mine will be called "West Tolgus," instead of West Tolgus and Treloweth. [The report will be found among our Mining Correspondence.]

At the South Plain Wood meeting, the accounts showed the mine cost for August as 257l. 9s. 6d.; for September, 257l. 13s. 5d.; the result being a balance in hand of 91l. 17s. 10d. A call of 1l. per share was made, which it is expected will clear off some liabilities for surface works, and cover the ordinary costs for the ensuing two months. The workings present favourable appearances, from which it is expected that the mine will shortly be in a productive state.

At the Devon and Courtenay Consols meeting, the accounts showed the

be in a productive state.

At the Devon and Courtenay Consols meeting, the accounts showed the

mine in debt 55%. 13s. 3\(\frac{1}{2} \)d., and a call of 5s. per share was made. It was decided that the ground west of the River Tavy should be worked as a separate sett, the present shareholders having the option of taking an equivalent interest therein to that now held by them in the present undertaking. The purser, after noticing the favourable locality of the new ground, gives the following advice:—"I hope I shall not induce a single person to take a share unless he can afford to lose the whole he may risk, for no one ought to engage in mining unless he could afford to do so, for notwithstanding the great promise, no mining speculation is certain."

At Wheal Elizabeth meeting, held at North Pool account-house on Monday, the accounts were passed, and a call of 3% 10s. per share was made. At the Trannack and Boscean meeting, it was stated that 30 tons of rich copper ores would shortly be sampled, besides 10 tons already at surface. A call of 1% per share was made.

At a meeting at Alfred Consols Mine, on Tuesday, a proposal was considered for working the contiguous sett of Great Wheal Alfred, from which the engine belonging to Alfred Consols is drawing the water. Orders have been given to Captain S. Grovers to procure an engine, with a view to the commencement of operations forthwith. Shares to the number of 924 have been taken up by the Alfred Consols adventurers, and the remainder by other parties. The amount of first call will be 3%.

Shares in the following mines have changed hands since our last:—

by other parties. The amount of first call will be 3l.

Shares in the following mines have changed hands since our last:—
Trennack, Tregardock, Wheal Alfred Consols, Wheal Henry, Lamherooe,
Wheal Crebor, Bedford United, South Tamar, Bryntail, Snowdon, Warleggan Consols, Pentire Glaze, East Wheal Reeth, South Caradon, Mill
Pool, Langford, Alfred Consols, East Tamar, Cefn Bruno, Trefusis, Trehane, Trefawny, Tincroft, West Caradon, Runnaford Coombe, St. Aubyn,
Venton, Wheal Providence, and Mary Ann.

In Foreign Mines transactions have taken place in the following shares: St. John del Rey, United Mexican, Cobre, and Coplapo.

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St. John del Rey, United Mexican, Cobre, and Coplapo.

At the meeting of the Alten Mining Association, a lengthened report of the directors was read, in which, after the usual statement of returns and expenditure, the most favourable anticipations were expressed concerning the fresh discovery of the bed of ore in the Old Raipas' Mine; and the question of prosecuting operations in Wilson's lode was discussed—the opinion of Mr. Thomas, the superintendent of the mines, being favourable to that step, although considerable time would elapse before it could be completed. The other operations of the mine were also described by Mr. Thomas, whose statements and explanations received the approbation by the meeting. The returns for the 12 months have been 11,040/t; expenditure, 9507/. 14s. 6d.: showing a profit of 1532/. 5s. 6d.; but the declaration of a dividend was deferred, owing to the debt standing on the operations of Raipas Mine last year.

The Australian Mining Company have received, with the Tungkillo report, the monthly report of Capt. Phillips, which states that a general amendment had taken place, as compared with late accounts. Masterman's shaft had doubled in value during the preceding month—a promising lode having been discovered in Downe's Mine: 60 tons of ore had been raised in July, 30 of which were of superior quality. The ground had, however, become harder in Anstey's Mine; and there was still an absence of copper in Horne's lode. In Masterman's shaft, solid yellow ore had been found of full 20 per cent; and all the operations in the 10 fm. level indicated a richer lode at a deeper level. The hardness of the ground generally is complained of; but this is common to the best mines in the colony. An improvement in Baker's lode is noticed; and the prospects are described, on the whole, as decidedly good: 150 tons of ore are about being shipped for London. The ore from Melandilla has been examined by experienced mineralogists, and pron

ticed. The total quantity of ore in stock, in Spain and on shipboard, is 553 tons 12 cwts.

Letters dated Cobre, Oct. 14, have been received by the Royal Santiago Mining Association. They state that Thompson's shaft had been driven 10 ft. within 10 days, making the entire depth 40 fms. The lode is from 1½ to 3 ft. wide, rather disordered, but yielding 3 tons of ore of a low per centage per fm. No improvement has taken place in the lode in the eastern stopes. West from shaft, and other parts of the mine, the ores are of coarse quality, and low per centage. Operations are going on to effect a communication with the 10 fm. level; but the unpromising appearance of the strata had led to the suspension of the cross-cut in the adit level. In the lode in the adit, west from shaft, there is no alteration. In San Joaquin, Taylor's shaft is developed 8 fms, below the adit. A change for the worst is mentioned in the lode in the deep adit west from winze; it is composed of gossan, arsenical and copper pyrites, but is not worth saving. worst is mentioned in the lode in the deep adit west from winze; it is composed of gossan, arsenical and copper pyrites, but is not worth saving. At the cross-cut in the same level the progress of the workings was impeded by a flow of water, and west of the shallow adit operations were discontinued, on account of the unproductive state of the vein. In Recurso Mine, the produce of the lodes generally is given at from 2 tons to 2½ tons per fm. West from cross-cut, at Castro's adit, there is no alteration; but the unproductive state of the vein in the winze below the 33 fm. level had led to a suspension of the workings. The report generally is by no means favourable.

level had led to a suspension of the workings. The report generally is by no means favourable.

The advices of the Copiapo Mining Association are to the 27th Sept. They report, as will be seen, no marked change in the condition of the mines, but the general tone of the report is deemed satisfactory. In the Checo Mine the stopes are stated to be productive; and in Compania the 10 fm. level stopes and winze produce ore of good quality. A large and promising lode was found in La Reyna, which is expected to become richer. In San Augustin also an improvement is indicated, from a change in the character of the lode. The produce of the copper mines for August was 34 tons. With regard to the silver mines, some good ore had been raised from Santa Ana, where the lode is from 6 to 18 in. wide. The report of the gold mines is of a more decided character, since the prospects are said to be gradually improving, and in Segunda Esperanza a productive lode is looked for; and the agent, in conclusion, expresses his belief that, ere long, there will be some rich gold mines, in addition to those from which good returns have, for some time past, been obtained.

HULL, Thuasday.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co. state that mining shares continue to attract attention. Tremaynes, Alfreds, Wellingtons, South Tamars, and West Tolgras, continue in request; Trefusis, Gustavus, and St. Aubyns, are in fair demand. The market has been exceedingly firm and good for railway shares, and the profits made in some cases have been extraordinary, and for some time past without precedent. A glance at any of the London daily papers of this date, and of a fortnight back, will show how material the advance has been in some cases.

APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS. In the Gazette of last night appears the following notification:-

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., one of her Majesty's principal of State, has, in pursuance of an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, appointed the undersigned gentlemen to be Inspectors of Coal Mines in Great Britain :-

J. KENYON BLACKWELL. JOSEPH DICKINSON. MATTHIAS DUNN

COPPER ORE FOR THE EXHIBITION.—We alluded last week to an enormous and intended for the forthcoming Exhibition. We regret to find that the lump, which weighed upwards of 1½ ton, or 30 cwts., broke in removal into three pieces. specimen of copper ore which had been procured from Alfred Consols Mine,

The agents of the Devon Great Consols have presented their late managers and present consulting engineer, Mr. J. H. Hitchins, with a handsome silver wase, bearing an appropriate inscription, expressive of their admiration of his talents in discovering and bringing these great mines to their present state of perfection, and of the benefit conferred in the town and neighbourhood through his instrumentality.

A F I COMPANY OF THE LOAD, SHARES CONTROL FOR THE LOAD, SHARES CONTROL
LEAD ORES. Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, November 16. BRITISH MINES, Mines. Tons. Price per Ton. Parchasers. Shares. Company Paid. Price. Shares. 1000 Stray Park (copper), Camborne, Cornwall
Mines. Tons. Price per Ton. Parchasers. Company Paid. Price. 123 Tokenbury (copper and tin), near Pool, Cornwall 7 13
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Sold at Bagillt. 40 Bolowall and Ranpean (tin), St. Jasf, Cornwall - 16 120 Trevthellan (copper), Gwennap - 5 20 25 120 Trevthellan (copper), Gwennap - 10 10 120 Trevthellan (copper), Gwennap - 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
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Schneider and Co. 219 1139 0 0 2048 Runnaford Coombe (tin), Devon 24 31 4 1847, to 7,834,9551., showing an increase in 1850 over the corresponding period of 1848, or 866,036L; Total tons 2766 £17,752 14 6 128 South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer, Cornwall 5 230 250 and in 1848 over the corresponding period of 1847, or 910,452l. The increase of railways
Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels. —Consols 700—United Mines 527—Perran St. George 456—Treviskey 423—Par Consols 255—South Caradon 253—South Tolgans 224—Trethellan 132—Tretlegia Consols 125—Confort 119—Wheal Marry 107—Wheal Ellen 89—Wheal Henry 66—Carthew Consols 105 South Motor (lead), Devonshire
-Consols 700—United Mines 527—Perran St. George 456—Trevikley 4225—Par Consols 225—Sonth Caradon 253—South Tolgus 224—Trethellan 132—Treleigh Consols 125—Gonfort 119—Wheal Mary 107—Wheal Ellen 82—Wheal Henry 66—Carthew Consols 10 South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton, Devon 24 6 7 South Plain Wood (copper), Ashb
Copper ores for sale, on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redrath.—Mines and Parcella.—Thereoff 732—North Pool 986—East Wheal Crofty 586—Wheal Basset 560—Wheal Botto 433—Camborne Venn 368—East Food 313—Fowey Consols 273—Condurrow 772—South Trolawny (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall 31 58 South Wheal Frances 263—Dolcoath 199—North Roskear 164—Wheal Elizabetti 41.—256 South Wheal Resset (copper), Hlogan, Cornwall 31 58 South Wheal Frances 263—Dolcoath 199—North Roskear 164—Wheal Elizabetti 41.—256 South Wheal Resset (copper), Hlogan, Cornwall 31 58 South Wheal Resset (copper), Hlogan, C
South Wheal Frances 25a2—Delocath 190—North Roskear 104—Wheal Elizabeth 41.— South Wheal Saining Company (lead), South Wales 1 1 1 25a South Wheal Saining Company (lead), South Wales 1 1 1 25a South Wheal Elizabeth 41.— South Wheal Frances 25a2—Delocath 190—North Roskear 104—Wheal Elizabeth 41.— South Wheal Saining Company (lead), South Wales 1 1 1 1 25a South Wheal Elizabeth 41.— South Wheal Saining Company (lead), South Wales 1 1 1 1 25a South Wheal Saining Company (lead), South Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales 1 1 1 1 25a South Wheal Saining Company (lead), South Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales 1 1 1 1 25a South Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales 1 1 1 25a South Wales Mining Company (lead), South Wales Mining Co
Foreign gold, in bars per oz. £3 17 0 New dollars per oz. £0 4 112 128 Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall 10 64 ducing the passenger traffic to the extent of 160,000?, or about 30? per mile on the railways above-mentioned.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In the " MINING JOURNAL" of the 4th of JANUARY, 1881, will appear the co at of a Suries or Papers, to be contin

The History of Mining,

ITS RISE AND PROGRESS:

er with Notices of the Early Methods of Working; Anglest and Modern Inventions, with their subsequent Improvements; comprising also A SKETCH OF METALLURGICAL OPERATIONS,

Che Great Crhibition.

In the "MINING JOURNAL" will also be given a detailed description, with all necessary undrations, of every object connected with MINING and ENGINEERING, which may produced at the forthcoming Great Exhibition.

The Compendium of British Mining.

BY J. Y. WATSON, ESQ., F.G.S.

leasure to announce, that Mr. Warnon has consented to revise and cor-sont time, his interesting EPITOME OF BRITISH MINES, for repub-Journal, and that the first portion will appear on the 4th January next. rendum of British Mining, "it will be remembered, the actual position mines is accurately described, both as to capital and working. the present in our Jour Compo

must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishin with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, conquently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

"J."—We referred your question on patent law to Mr. Campin, the patent agent, who states that the point is one of some difficulty. Upon the authority of several important cases, it is maintained that, to use a machine for profit before the date of the patent, by soiling the articles produced by it, or otherwise, is equivalent to a prior publication, and will invalidate a subsequent patent, notwithstanding such machine may have been used in secret, and the nature of it had not previously become known to the world. The argument relied upon is, that if the law did not stand thus, many persons would work their inventions in secret as long as they could, and when they could no longer do so they would secure a patent, and thus obtain the sectasive right to use the invention for a much longer period than that allowed by law. Now, whatever weight there may be in this, the cases usually cited in support of it are anything but decisive. The foremost, that of Wood s. Zimmer, was one where patent verdigris had been sold before the patent for making was taken out. Now, in this case, analysis might, probably, have enabled the public to ascertain the mode of making—thus the invention might be said to be previously published. The other cases do not seem more pointed. On the other hand, the case of Morgan s, Seaward decided that, where paddle-wheels had been made in secret, and sold to a foreign company, shipped and exported before the patent. The statute of monopolies, which regulates patent grants, onacts that patents for fourteen years and under shail be valid, made for any invention to the true and first luventor, and the ventors of same, which ordern the patent growing the the date of the patent, provided he does the with the secret, and to the date for the patent, provided he does the within the sec

24. per share, is correct.

25. per share, is correct.

26. per share, is correct.

27.—The Coombe Valley Slate Quarry is in the parish of St. Ginnes, Cornwall, We much answer the other inquiry. Apply to some mine broker.

28. Constant Reader "(Jersey).—Our respected correspondent, Dr. Murray, has been ag labouring under severe indisposition; but we rejoice to state that he has, in a cat measure, recovered his health, and we have every reason to believe that we shall ortly have the pleasure of resuming the publication of his interesting and valuable munications.

J. H. (Rennes).—The patentee of the new furnace for the treatment of the ores of zin described in our Journal of the 2d inst., was Mr. R. A. Brooman, of the Mechanic Magazine Office, Fleet-street, London.

A. B." (Birmingham).—The address of Mr. Martin is " Lindsey House, Ch

A. B.- (Birmingnam).—The address of Mr. Martin is "Linuxey House, Unclear," A Shareholder "Grosvenor-street).—The charter of the Company of Copper Miners was granted in 1891, temp. William and Mary; the general court is usually held in April. In consequence of the present complex state of the company's affairs, a court will be held on the 3d of December next. The annual meeting of the Mines Royal Company is generally held in December. Their charter is under Queden Elizabeth since then they have been incorporated with the Mineral and Battery Works, who had their charter granted by the same sovereign. Their operations are very limited, and they by no means hold the pressige in the world they did a contury ago, Their meetings are private, and no information can be obtained of their proceedings, which are not of that importance to be of general interest.

not of that importance to be of general interest.

A Shareholder" (Leek) had better first write to the directors: we think there must be some mistake in the information being refused by the secretary.

A Disappointed Shareholder" (Cornill) had better address the directors, at the offices of the company, than through our columns. The matters he complains of admit of easy explanation. We should not recommend him to bring an action against the broker.

James (Sunderland).—From the reports which we have collated, we understand that the amount of copper produced at Lake Superior has been about \$8,569,000. It has been said that the mines on the Canadas side of Lake Superior are worthless compared with those of the United States; the principal in that locality are the Cliff, the Cape, Iron City, North Western, Minnesota, Adventure, Ridge, Antonagon, Picataquas, Forest, Ohio, Trap-rock, Norwich Company, Algonquin, Douglas, and Merchants' Mining Company, Graphite has been discovered on the line of the Hous-atonic Railroad, Connecticut, and a sliver lode by Dr. Brown, said to extend over a diameter of ten miles, and producing sliver of the produce of 88 per cent. Gold was found at Fink's Island to the amount of 70,0004; this last, however, was not a mineral deposit, but "treasure trove," supposed to have been left by the old buccaneers.

Vireat Tow (Deer-park).—We made some inquire, and received the following found.

supposed to have been left by the old buccaneers.

Virial Ton (Deer-park).—We made some inquiry, and received the following from a correspondent:—"Some highly influential parties have taken up this sett, and are about prosecuting it with vigour. The situation is undeniable, being at the foot of the Kit Hill granite, and on the junction of the clay-site, bounded on the west by Hoinbush, on the north by Wheal Sieles, on the south by Kit Hill, and on the east by Wheal Maris, Heigenston Downs, and other mines, the whole of which are returning ore. It appears surprising that a sett in such an undeniable situation should have so long remained idle, we understand there was some dispute which was only lately settled, and a deed obtained from the Duchy of Cornwall. Reports connected with this undertaking will be looked for anxiously, as, from its peculiarly favourable situation, it attracts the attention of the mining interest."

will be looked for anxiously, as, from its peculiarly favourable situation, it attracts the attachment of the mining interest."

California.—Our last Number contained a paragraph, extracted from the St. Louis Republican, speaking in disparagring terms of the development and value of Colonel Fromoni's catates on the Mariposa. That paragraph, which found its way into our columns, merely as referring to California and mining matters, was introduced without comment or further anaetion from ourselves. The tenor of the statement, however, having since struck as as being at variance with previous impressions made on our mind by prior statements, known to be anthenic, we have made a point of referring to our own sources of information, and have fully satisfied ourselves that the real state and value of Colonel Fremontis, and have fully satisfied ourselves that the real state and value of Colonel Fremontis in surgificant from the representations of the American paper. Indeed, the latest news from California by the West India Mail, Medicov, which we have noticed in another column, gives a very different view of affairs and operations on Colonel Fremont's estates. The accounts refer to the operations at Mariposa upon the quartz rock of the mines of Messra Falmer and Cook, lessees of Colonel Fremont, and to those of Commodore Stockton and Messra. Aspinwall, other lessees of Colonel Fremont—the later are relatives of the United States Consul in London.—We feel that it is but justice to a gentleman who has so much distinguished himself in California matters as Colonel Fremon, that an article of a disparaging character to his property should not pass uncontradicted, when so clear a refutation, and that from obviously independent sources, as seasonably arrives. A little refection has presented to our mind the question, whether "the communication," to the St. Louis paper may not have been the contribution of some olectioneering opponent. Col. Fremont, we remember, and his father-in-law (Col. Benton) are both cassidiates for re-

YERAL MAY.—"A Shareholder " suggests that, at the forthcoming meeting, the adven-terers should consider as to the propriety of having an office for conducting the affair of the company, and where the books, reports, Sec., could be consulted at the conve-nience of those interested. "A Shareholder" does not reflect on Mr. Reynolds, a whose residence the books are at present kept, but thinks that an independent office besides being more convenient, would add importance to the company.

"A Friend" (City) is thanked.

A Constant Reader" (Liskeard).—Mr. Weale, of 59, High Holborn, published an a ceilent work on the subject, and will forward all particulars on application.

We are compelled to postpone the continuation of Mr. Miche Treatment of Copper Ores; "H. E." On the Mining Shar nications from Mr. David Mushet, Mr. Lake, Mr. Williams

Mining Journal Office, 26, Fluor-States, Lond And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the pro

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Sagette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23, 1850.

The Mining Jouanal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-efreet, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

An important movement has taken place in the iron trade—the nature of which may be gathered from the resolutions passed at meetings recently held at Liverpool and Manchester. The object of these meetings, as will be seen, was to put down the "scrip system," so prevalent in Scotland for some years past, and which has been long felt to be destructive to the interests of those engaged in the iron trade. The chief resolutions at the Liverpool meeting, on the 14th inst., were as follows :-

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the system of buying and selling "scrip," or "makers' undertakingsto deliver," as at present in use in the Scotch pig-iron trade, is unsound in principle, injurious in its effects, and dangerous in its character, and ought therefore, to be abandoned without delay.—That no documents can be considered safe that it may be readily identified; and that it is important for the interests of all concerned that a convenient, economical, and secure system of storage and transferring should forthwith be arranged.—That it appears desirable that the storage be arranged with a limited number of parties, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, no person should act as storekeeper who is in any other way engaged in the trade.

At the meeting of iron merchants, convened at Manchester, on the 18th inst., the resolutions agreed to were-

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the scrip system, as at present practised in Glas gow, is unsound in principle, and injurious to the trade generally, and that this meeting will gladly co-operate with the movement in Glasgow and Liverpool for its immediate and total suppression.—That, in lieu of the scrip now in circulation, storekeepers' warrants, representing iron actually stored, should be substituted.—That, for the better protection and satisfaction of purchasers of pigi-tron, it is the opinion of this meeting that the custody of the iron to be stored should be entrusted to a responsible company or association, and not to any private individual.

ciation, and not to any private individual.

At the latter meeting, the chairman (Mr. Paickett), and Mr. Edmund Buckley, were deputed to attend the general meeting, announced to take place yesterday, at Glasgow, on behalf of the Manchester iron trade—the result of which meeting we hope to announce in our present Number.

The fact of such a meeting taking place in Glasgow—the very seat of the evil—is strongly significant of the feeling which exists with regard to the system referred to. We cannot better convey an idea of the working of the "scrip system" than by quoting the following illustrative examples:—

First, supposing A to be a manufacturer, and that B buys from him 1000 tons of fron,

following illustrative examples:—

First, supposing A to be a manufacturer, and that B buys from him 1000 tons of iron, and pays him cash for the scrip; B sells to C, and various transactions take place in buying and selling this piece of paper, on the faith that the holder of it is entitled to the Iron. It appears, however, that if, when Z presents the order, B, or any of the intermediate holders, are in any way, or on any other transaction, indebted to A, A can withhold the iron (though the same was paid for in cash on the delivery of the scrip), to such amount as will cover the said debt.

Next, supposing B to buy scrip for 1000 tons of iron from A for cash, and sell the same to C for cash, and supposing B to fail before the presentation of the order, B's creditors can stop the delivery of the iron, wheever may be the bond fish holder of the scrip, who can only come in as a creditor on the estate.

Thirdly, suppose B sells to C scrip for 1000 tons of iron for a four months' bill, and C sells the scrip for cash to D, and it even travels through various hands, and supposing C fails before the maturity of the bill given, B can stop the delivery of the iron, and the bond fisher holder of the documents must put up with the loss. It is not material that B should be the original purchaser.

bond fide holder of the decuments must put up with the loss. It is not material that B should be the original purchaser.

It appears that the "scrip system," now so vehemently denounced, has been chiefly in vogue among the Scotch dealers for about six years, and no doubt has proved a vast convenience to many makers, who have found it much easier to sell their promises to deliver a certain quantity of iron than actually to manufacture the iron itself. The evil has been forcibly denounced by the Times, by which journal the "scrip" in question is likened to a spurious kind of currency, being no fair equivalent of the article it professes to represent, and analogous to the paper promises which certain Birmingham currency-mongers are anxious to bring into circulation. Nor does the evil stop with an undue issue of "scrip," seeing that the Glasgow banks have been in the habit of advancing largely on these securities—the amount of which in the market has been limited only by the convenience or conscience of the manufacturer. That a panic is an obvious possibility, under such a false state of things, is clearly pointed out by the writer in the "leading journal;" and few, we think, will be inclined to doubt the justice of his conclusions. A crash would be sure to come in the long run, and the "scrip" would be suddenly found not to be negotiable. A derangement of the iron market, consequent on the amount thrown upon ons. A crash ment of the iron market, consequent on the amount thrown upon it, coupled with the inability of the makers to deliver what they had promised, would to a certainty follow, and thence in its train depression, low prices, and the stoppage of works. Happily the tendency of the system is perceived in time, as the late meetings sufficiently testify; and if anything were needed to domonstrate its hollowness, it would be found in the fact that the validity of the serin is frequently disputed when the maker finds it inconvenient.

hollowness, it would be found in the fact that the validity of the scrip is frequently disputed when the maker finds it inconvenient to deliver the iron—thus adding repudiation to the other pernicious results of the practice. The average and constant circulation of iron scrip has been estimated at half a million—an amount sufficient, in the words of the resolution adopted at the meeting of the London iron trade, held on Wednesday, "to give a fictitious tone to the market;" and cause all the evils to be expected from a radically "vicious system of trading."

The names of those present, or their representatives, at the meeting held in London, may be taken as a guarantee of an earnest resolve to abolish a grievance, the weight of which has been every year more seriously felt. They comprise Messrs. Guest and Co., the New British Iron Company, Daniels and Payne, Dimmack, Thompson, and Firmstone, William Bird and Co., Gabain and Co., Kumpf and Eckenstein, Levin and Adler, G. Bailey Toms and Co., W. May, Buchler and Carstangen, W. Short, Whitzoms and Barton, and Bathman and Von Dadblesen, Jun. The resolutions agreed to were substantially the same as those above come and Batton, and Batton and Yon Dadetszen, Jul. The resolutions agreed to were substantially the same as those above quoted, and the meeting is pledged to co-operate with the efforts being made at Liverpool and Glasgow to establish the iron trade on a more healthy basis. To render a document legitimately transferable, security must be afforded that what it represents is really in existence, and not that which the maker promises to deliver on in existence, and not that which the maker promises to deliver on demand. This is a matter which has occapied the watchful attention of the trade, and it is with a view to such security that the plan of warrants for iron actually stored is proposed; and that some efficient means must be adopted as a guarantee to those who receive such documents is now fully admitted, though the particular mode is at present of less importance than the recognition of the principle. We view with great satisfaction the spirit in which the matter is taken up, and the determination evinced to remove what is now felt by all to be an intolerable grievance, and productive of vast mischlef. In Scottand, where the practice has gradually grown up, albeit its effects are not limited to that country, there are, doubtless, many makers interested in bolstering up the scrip system as it stands. It says something, however, for the sound feeling existing there, when we see the Glasgow manufacturers coming forward en masse, and uniting their efforts for its suppression; and, whatever opposition may be raised, we feel assured it will be unavailing against the declared determination of the chief firms connected with the two countries.

the two countries.

Since the preceding observations were penned, we have received some remarks on this subject from a valued correspondent, from

which we extract the following, relative to the plan of storing iron proposed to be adopted :-

proposed to be adopted:—

"Undertakings are on foot for the establishment of stores, which are now very requisite, to which she iron may be conveyed when ready; and while pig-iron may be stored at a mere nominal expense, we should strongly recommend the prosecution of those undertakings as very acceptable to dealers, who, on purchasing a quantity of iron, if not enabled to make immediate shipment, may then have the iron made and stored, receiving the storekeeper's warrants in exchange for payment, instead of the old plan of allowing the maker to fix his own time for shipment, and, if not shipped, to be paid for against his undertaking to deliver. This was the origin of 'makers' scrip,' which, from being the plaything of speculators, has at length grown too serious in magnitude to be safely encouraged further; but, with the establishment of stores, operators cannot then work in the dark, capitalists can no longer evince any timidity in making advances, and shippers will be spared that expensive delay (and litigation consequent thereon) in procuring delivery of the iron bought for exportation, which has so frequently occurred when 'scrip' has been presented for fulfilment on an unprepared and oversold maker."

It must be a great source of consolation, both to the statesmen and public journalists, who took part from the first in vindicating the principles, and recommending the adoption of free trade and a more liberalised tariff, that the results of that policy have not operated injuriously on the trade and commerce of these busy islands. They were told, indeed, that the ruin of our commerce, and the decay of our trade, would follow the proposed measures, as in the necessary order of cause and effect; and it was in the face of declarations so positive, so plausible, and yet so unfounded as these, that those whose minds were conscientiously made up to the new doctrine had to appeal to ascertained principles, and to the lessons of a more rational induction. But that the changes in our commercial regulations should have brought us so wide a compass, and such a rich baptism of mercantile prosperity, must be a matter of supreme gratification to those who originally propounded and supported those great and now fully successful experiments. The returns of the trade and commerce of the kingdom, up to the end of October, are now before the public; and it appears that the declared value of the exports, up to that period, have exceeded that of the preceding year by a sum nearly reaching to 6,000,000. sterling, and exceeding that of the same period in 1848 by about 13,000,000. sterling. We need not point attention to these large figures, except to remind our commercial readers how much work must be done, how many hands must be occupied, how great a number of wheels must be in motion, in the treatment and the transit of this vast bulk of merchandise before it reaches the water side, where it gives birth and nourishment to a new branch of occupation and industry. We motion, in the treatment and the transit of this vast bulk of merchandise before it reaches the water side, where it gives birth and nourishment to a new branch of occupation and industry. We speak, of course, only of the increased trade done in the period, and the additional occupation resulting from it; and these are so conclusive as to the benefits of a free as against a fettered commerce, that as to the latter all argument is wound up and laid aside respecting it. Our own, and its corresponding branches of industry, have shared in the general improvement. The great mineral treasures of the kingdom have been raised, and wrought into their thousand forms, for the progress and the accommodation of society, to an extent, as we believe, exceeding all former example; and the improvement will, in our opinion, be sustained and perpetuated, for the market of the world (which is the creature of its accumulated wants) is being daily enlarged; the consumers are in a constant course of multiplication; and civilisation itself throughout the world is calling upon the arts, and exciting every form of industry to come to its help, bringing something with them to add to its gratification, and to adorn its triumph.

The alarming increase of accidents in collieries, reported in our Journal in its consecutive Numbers, induces us again to adver t to the matter; however painful the subject, whether considered with regard to the loss of life, or the continued remarks which we were necessarily called upon to make in the absence of any legislative measure, or enactment, whereby the security of life might be in some meansure ensured. It was only last week that we observed on the sad and appalling accident at the Houghton Colliery, and, while the inquiry is still pending, we regret to state that another disastrous occurrence has taken place, which, although neither so lamentable nor so unfortunate in its results, is only to be attributed to the lesser number of people employed. It appears that at the Singing Clough Colliery, about six miles from Manchester, when there were about 16 colliers in the mine, some men who, although provided with safety-lamps, were so incautious, in a dangerons part of the mine, as to use candles. One of them, Stone, in order to test whether there was any danger, actually flashed his candle in the carburetted hydrogen-drugged atmosphere. The immediate result was, that his comrade, Lever, who was in the current, had his life immediately sacrificed. The same would have ensued had there been a hundred in his vicinity; as it turned out, but two lives have been immolated; while Stone, the rash author of the disaster, and another, are not expected to survive the dreadful injuries they have received. Although it may be alleged that only two, or at the most four lives have been here lost, yet it will be seen from the details, in another column, that this would not have occurred, had it not been through the ignorance, carelessness, or foolhardiness of the labourer. We have always argued, that at the same time some legislative protection should be afforded to the miner, so as to ensure ventilation, prevention of accidents, &c., which might arise from the consequences of his own folly and temerity.

On the 10th of A The alarming increase of accidents in collieries, reported in our

enforced, to protect the operative from the consequences of Mines and temerity.

On the 10th of August last, the bill for the "Inspection of Mines and Collieries" received the Royal Assent; although most incomplete in its details, and, as we imagine, probably to prove most inefficient in its working, yet we hailed it as the first of a series of measures likely to benefit both master and workmen. Whatever defects there were, practical knowledge would have speedily detected, and means could have been taken early and effectually to remedy them.

Over three months have elapsed since the Act was inscribed on the statute-book, and became the law of the land; yet what steps have been taken hitherto to secure a more improved system of ventilation, or to prevent the almost daily waste of human life, which is thus frightfully and foolishly expended?

taken hitherto to secure a more improved system of ventilation, or to prevent the almost daily waste of human life, which is thus frightfully and foolishly expended?

Nearly all the parties who were examined before the Lords' Committee, in 1849, were of opinion that a Government inspection, confined within proper limits, could do much good, and but little harm, even in extreme cases. To our great surprise, we learn that the most useful men—the sub-inspectors, who, it is presumed, would be taken from practical colliers—are not yet appointed! We are at a loss to know from whence this delay arises—this calpable negligence and apathetic recklessness to the interests of the staple commodity of Great Britain. The means of raising the necessary funds for their payment has long since been forced on the notice of the Whig Government. In the year 1846, immediately after the explosion at Jarrow Colliery, Sir Henry De La Beche and Dr. Lyon Playfalt were commissioned to report on the causes which led to this catastrophe; and we cannot do better here than quote the conclusion of their report, which fully proves how long the evil had been under the notice of the Government before they thought proper to adopt any steps to mitigate the danger, and prevent the awful expenditure of human life constantly taking place:—"Careful investigation into the causes of explosions in collieries—only part of which arrest public attention by their magnitude—appear to have led to the very general conclusion, that the condition of our collieries is most equal; while in localities there is so little to improve, that it becomes a matter of surprise how the works can be permitted to remain in so defective a state, seeing that the owners themselves suffer much loss thereby. Under such a state of things, and considering the number of valuable lives annually lost by colliery explosions, the continued risk to which many are daily exposed, the national injury sustained by the imprudent and careless mode of extracting

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coal in many localities (one often felt oppressively also by the parties engaged in colliery speculations), and that the workings for coal must be adjusted to local conditions, we are led to consider that these evils might at least be mitigated by the careful and judicious inspection of convenient districts by competent persons—the necessary funds to be raised from such districts by a very slight impost, not even exceeding ‡d. on each ton raised in it; and we believe that the cause of humanity and the interests of the coalowners would be alike benefitted by a well-considered legislative measure of this kind."

In this last reward we cordially arrose. For years menious we had ad-

p-to

coalowners would be alike benefitted by a well-considered legislative measure of this kind."

In this last remark we cordially agree. For years previous we had advocated the same principles; and the verdicts of coroners' juries have, from time to time, corroborated this opinion. It is a matter deeply to be regretted that no regular record has been kept of the accidents occurring in mines. From the various sources of information that we have been able to collect—but which, we lament to say, give but one-sixth, or a tithe, of the lives lost—we find that, in 1847, the number of accidents was 488; deaths, 623; injuries, 196: making a total of deaths and injuries of 819. In 1848, accidents, 403; deaths, 567; injuries, 299: total of deaths and injuries, 806. In 1849, accidents, 406; deaths, 567; injuries, 341: total, 998—thus giving in three years the fearful amount of 1397 accidents, 1757 deaths, and 976 injuries: total of deaths and injuries, 2733. This, we regret to add, is by no means a correct account of all that have occurred, though we believe it to be as accurate an approximation as can be gathered under the present imperfect system. Several cases have happened, of the details of which, or the number of persons killed and injured, we have been unable to obtain any information.

under the present imperior system.

details of which, or the number of persons killed and injured, we have been unable to obtain any information.

In referring to the above figures, it can be easily imagined the amount of mourning, calamity, and pauperism which has been entailed—in these districts by the untimely loss of such a number of the productive population, in many instances having wives and families dependent on them. Since the commencement of the present year, up to the present time, there have been—Accidents, 387; deaths, 478; injuries, 172. The deaths have been, caused by explosions, 202; falls of roof, or coal, 120; fall in pit, 74; machinery, 22; accidents not specified, 60: total of deaths, 478. Injuries by explosions, 100; falls of roof, or coal, 25; fall in pit, 10; machinery, 17; accidents not specified, 20: total of injuries, 172. Injuries and deaths, 650. Of this number, since the passing of the Act, there have been—Accidents, 150; deaths, 180; injuries, 114; so that it will be seen that the proportion has by no means decreased since the new enactment has been supposed to be in activity.

accidents not specified, 20: total of injuries, 172. Injuries and deaths, 650. Of this number, since the passing of the Act, there have been—Accidents, 150; deaths, 180; injuries, 114; so that it will be seen that the proportion has by no means decreased since the new enactment has been supposed to be in activity.

In many of these—and we refer especially to the Airdrie and the Singing Clough, which have occurred since—it appears that the sole blame rests on the workpeople; while the agents cannot be blameless, having allowed the collier to have a control over the safety-lamp, which thus becomes comparatively nugatory. There can be no doubt that candles are more convenient and give a better light than lamps; but in every case where danger is to be apprehended the use of the former should be forbidden in any part of the mine. It may be difficult to avoid collusion among a number of labourers, but when a discovery took place, if a summary punishment was immediately carried into effect, and one or two severe examples made, the evil would soon be remedied. Regulations should be placed in every counting-house, the disobedience of which should subject the party offending to instant dismissal. A strict inspection should be enforced, and the provisions of the bill carried out immediately: we cannot afford the delay when we see the fatal results to which procrastination leads. The miners, we are told, are about to memorialise the Home Secretary; his duty should long ago have been to take some steps to mitigate these calamities, by appointing sub-inspectors, and using the powers vested in him by Parliament. If he further dallies, we fearlessly say that he incurs an enormons amount of responsibility, almost amounting to criminality. At the same time we admit the development of the Act is beste with great difficulties, while these are not so many but that a man of ordinary energy and common sense, in his position, would long since have obviated in some measure—though not to the extent which could be desired by all those in

The Morning Herald of Friday assigns a reason for the speedy establishment of a "Mining Exchange," which is not very flattering to the mining interest. It says, in effect, that the opinion generally entertained of their conduct in their peculiar vocation as mining agents is such, that an Exchange is absolutely essential to give the public the assurance of being honourably dealt with. If this assumption respecting the character of the parties engaged in such business is correct, it is rather curious that those who are most active in promoting this object should be the very mining brokers. assumption respecting the character of the parties engaged in such business is correct, it is rather curious that those who are most active in promoting this object should be the very mining brokers whose honour is thus unceremoniously, albeit rather obliquely, impugned It is well known that the leading members of the mining community are the real originators of the project, which has, moreover, been supported from a general desire on their part to afford every guarantee to the public that an open market can afford. This is exactly the conduct which honourable men might be expected to pursue, and which it is tolerably certain that those who deserved the stigma thrown upon them by the Herald would not adopt. The error lies in applying to the general mining body what at most can be applicable but to a few, as if any miscellaneous class were not open to just the kind of imputations so heedlessly thrown out. According to the Herald, however, the committee of the Stock Exchange are so impressed with the fact in question—to wit, the questionable character, we suppose, of mining brokers and agents—that they are losing no time in making arrangements to carry into effect the plan of a regular market and authorised quotations, with a view, of course, to the protection of the public, under the shadow of their own purity. Whatever their plans may be, they appear rather slow of development; for it is now some time since we first heard of the intentions of the Stock Exchange in this matter. Whatever the issue, nevertheless it is not likely to be quite the easy affair it seems to be imagined by the Herald. The mining interest have formed their plans a well as the Stock Exchange; and except with their co-operation, the proposed market in Capel-court is not likely to be very smoothly carried out. The committee may open their market; but can they command the transaction of mining business when they have done so? Business may have been transacted, as the Herald observes, in a very satisfactory manner under the present system; but depend on the conditions on which such business is to be transferred; and if these they are not satisfactory, it will be still left to the mining interest, since it is agreed on all hands that an "Exchange" must be formed, to give effect to their views, in such a manner as their convenience and judgment shall dictate.

We regret that there are so many demands on our columns this week, that we are unable at present to give even an abstract of Mr. J. H. Murcuson's admirable address at the Society of Arts on J. H. MURCHISON'S admirable address at the Society of Arts on Wednesday evening. Mr. MURCHISON not only spoke eloquently, but most forcibly, and with great perspicuity; and his interesting account of the rise and progress of scientific societies in general, as well as his very detailed review of the proceedings and transactions of that society of which he is so prominent a member, and which was the chief subject of his address, must be productive of the most important and valuable results to it particularly. We hope, on an early occasion, to be enabled to publish, at least, an abstract of his speech, and will now only conclude with Mr. MURCHISON—"That this free and independent society, instituted for the Public Good, may long continue to do homour to its patrons, and that its present excellent plan, and all possible improvements, may be handed down to posterity, and by them be sacredly revered, and firmly upheld, with the rest of those inestimable privileges which have rendered us superior to the other nations of the earth;" to which I may add," said the learned gentleman, "I sincerely hope it may long continue an effectual means to embolden enterprise, to enlarge science, to refine art, to improve manufacture, and to extend commerce—in a word, to render Great Britain the school of instruction, as it is already the centre of commerce, to all parts of the known world; indeed, I do not hesistate to believe that future ages will consider the present period of this society's career one of the most important epochs in the history of the arts."

PATENT LAW REFORM.

The question of reforming the law relating to patent for inventions, which has occupied so many of our columns for several years past, has at last been brought under the notice of her Majesty's Government, who received a deputation of the members of the Inventors' Patent Law Reform

ceived a deputation of the members of the Inventors' Patent Law Reform League some days since; and further communications from that association have been sent in at their request.

The first object of the league is to get such a modification of the present system effected, at the very commencement of the forthcoming session of Parliament, as shall meet the requirements of the Great Exhibition; and, to accomplish this, they propose—1. Provisional or preliminary protection of inventions, at little or no cost; this they consider might be effected by the provisional registration of Designs' Act of last session being extended to inventions.—2. The immediate reduction of the cost of letters patent to such an extent as may be now in the power of Govern-

effected by the provisional registration of Designs' Act of last session being extended to inventions.—2. The immediate reduction of the cost of letters patent to such an extent as may be now in the power of Government. Thus, of the 95t payable for an English patent, 60t is entirely at the disposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; of the 64t for the Scotch, 20t; and of the 120t, for Ireland, about 50t. It is evident, therefore, that it is the fault of the Government (as there is no question of compensation involving arrangements for silencing vested interests in this), if the cost of a patent for England be not immediately reduced to 35t., Scotland to 45t, and Ireland as low as practicable.

In suggesting this, the league are particularly auxious not to be misunderstood. They insist that the price of patents must be reduced much lower than this, as soon as a thorough revision of the law can be effected; and they shall not consider their mission fulfilled till this is effected.

A point which they particularly request the Government to bear in mind, is the necessity of making some arrangement by which the security of patents property may be maintained with cheapness and certainty; and to effect this, they think a commission of scientific and practical men ought to be appointed to adjudicate on the validity of patents; and that such a body might be worked in this way:—Eminent men, in different branches of science and art, might be placed in the roll of Commissioners, and each party in the cause (plaintiff and defendant) should ballot for one member; the two thus elected should then sit as assessors to the Privy Council, or other court. The adjudication of the validity of the patent to rest with Privy Council, or other proper court; the ordinary court to be able to entertain these cases; the course to be taken, in case the patent may be averred to be void, to be reserved for the Patent Court.

It is quite certain now is the time for the inventors to push forward; and they cannot do better than strengthen the ha

THE IRON TRADE OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE-PAST AND PRESENT.

Fifty years ago, there were in South Staffordshire about 40 blast-furnaces. producing, on an average, say 30 tons each of pig-iron weekly, or an annual make, in the aggregate, of 60,000 tons; and as this district has very rarely exported pig-iron, we may assume that such annual produce was applied for conversion into malleable iron and castings. If we deduct from this quantity (say) one-third, to meet the requirements of the foundry, and the waste of conversion into mallcable iron, we shall have as the pro-bable make of such an article in South Staffordshire 40,000 tons annually An allowance of one-third, or 20,000 tons, may appear very large for such An allowance of one-third, or 20,000 tons, may appear very large for such objects, and was assuredly a large drawback upon such a make of pig-iron; but whoever is acquainted with the somewhat strange and complicated system of manufacturing iron which was then pursued, compared to the present simple process, will not be much astonished. In those days a puddling-furnace was a very rare sight indeed, and, perhaps, not much thought of previous to their introduction by Mr. Cort. Equally distant was the idea of rolls, for rolling the iron into required forms, the hammer being the only machinery employed for that purpose. "Chafferies," "lumping fires," and "hollow fires," have long been dispensed with, along with the tedious, though not objectionable, system of "stamping;" and there can be no doubt but some of the more intelligent manufacturers of that day imbibed the thought, that the time would come when a much greater progress would be made, and that an article of such utility must gradually become more generally appreciated, and more largely applied; but the very crude and uncooth form in which it was produced, undoubtedly prohibited a more general application. Finished iron could not then be obtained in any other shape than the hammer was capable of giving, and for this an excessive high figure was demanded, so that to the foreign consumer it must have been a costly article indeed. Truly, such were the days of infancy in the iron trade; but in proportion to the advancing requirements of the age has been the progress of art and science; and as the mind of man is gifted with an imaginative and inventive capacity, so we find that in that day his powers were brought to bear on the subject of iron manufacture. If the history of the iron trade be carefully marked from this period upwards, we shall find that gradually the old system gave place to improvements, and that every improvement had the effect of a larger produce, and, consequently, acheaper price. As the demand increased the capability of produce increased with objects, and was assuredly a large drawback upon such a make of pig-iron; make in proportion, and the very circumstance of a new demand, arising from such an unexpected source, justified them in so doing; special cases require special treatment. Had no improvements been made upon the old system of manufacture, what could have been done with the enormous de-

require special treatment. Had no improvements been made upon the old system of manufacture, what could have been done with the enormous demand for rails which has subsequently arisen? It, no doubt, occurred to the more reflective manufacturer that such a species of demand would eventually subside, and that when it so happened disastrous results would follow. The visitation has accordingly come, and with its predicted consequences, which the trade has in trath felt; it is even now smarting under the blow inflicted. The reverses which the railway system in general has experienced have, no doubt, hastened the crisis, and the unprecedented heart-sickening commotions of the continent have added their share to the generally-felt and crusking depression of the last three years.

That the trade generally is now unproductive of profit to the manufacturer, is beyond all doubt; and although the make is curtailed fully two-fifths, still prices continue remarkably low. There can be no doubt but the present ratio of make is such as meets the limited demand, and must, if adhered to till the spring of the year, at least have the effect of bringing higher prices; besides, the continent has been all but closed to the trade for the last three years, and the wants there must be considerable, and must ultimately be supplied; and if the heavy import duties which some of the foreign Governments see fit to impose were so revised as to admit British iron, a good effect must fellow. The United States, too, must contribute her quota of orders for railway bars, in addition to other kinds, for America is not yet thoroughly covered with railways; while Germany, Russia, and other countries, will yet require enormous quantities; and who is so fitted to furnish such an article as the British manufacturer?

This is not the day for maintaining high protective duties, especially when Great Britain has taken the lead in an opposite direction; and

should the foreign Governments in question still persist in enforcing them, it then becomes a matter for the consideration of the people themselves, whether they will consent to pay for such a necessary article 20 or 30 per cent. more than they ought. The evil will, no doubt, work its own cure, for unless such countries are determined to shut themselves up, and not allow competition, they must be content to remain as they are, and while other nations are making rapid advances, they cannot expect to keep pace with them; meantime, however, it will be serving both them and the British manufacturer to remind them occasionally, whether through the public press or otherwise, of the gross injustice to which they are subject. Such a course may have the effect of hastening so desirable an object; and there can be no doubt but other discoveries will yet be made, which will offer a valuable boon to the manufacturers, who could have foreseen the development of the railway system. Previous to its introduction we have seen what was the situation of things; and there is now quite as good a show of reason in supposing that some similar gigantic scheme will be propounded, as the manufacturers of former days had in reference to the railway scheme. We are too apt to look at the surface of things; we know how to deal with things present, but things to come are hidden to us, and, therefore, the discoveries which time will unfold.

It will be seen from the accompanying table, that although the manufacturing ability of South Staffordshire is now immense, the makers have cut down their produce to meet the restricted demands. The table may contain some few inaccuracies, but, on the whole, may be taken as giving a tolerable idea of its real position.—E. T.: Tipton.

MALLEABLE IRON-WORKS IN SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE,

Name of Works.	Capab	le of g			esent ed pr	oduce.	Owners or Occupiers.
EMPLOYED.	Same to a	Tons.			Fons		h 10 diller our auto
Gold's Hill, Wednesbury, & 7	oll End*	700			400		John Bagnall and Son
Shrubbery, Swan Garden, &	Bradley*	600			500		J. B. Thorneycroft & Co
Stourbridge, Brierley, & Bro	ekmoor*	600					John Bradley & Co.
Bloomfield and Tipton Gree	n	500					Barrows and Hall.
Wednesbury Oak		400			300		P. Williams and Sons.
Horseley Fields and Bilston	Mill*	350			200		W. H. Sparrow & Co.
Spring Vale	********	400			250		George Jones.
Chillington and Lea Brook*		300			200		John Barker & Co.
Albion		200			200		Walter Williams.
Bromford		300			200		William H. Dawes.
Corngreaves*		300			150	****	British Iron Company.
Crook Hay*		300			200		Thomas Davis and Son
Brunswick*		200			100		Charles Geach & Co.
Tipton					150		E. Cresswell and Sons.
Leys		250			200		Brown and Freer.
Cradley		150			150		Samuel Evers and Son
Level		150			120		Hall, Holcroft, & Co.
Bomley and Brettel lane		150			120		J. and W. Wheeley.
		150					Davis and Bloomer.
Pelsalf and Golds Hill, New		120			120		E. Page and Sons.
Roway					120		J. Hartland and Co.
Greet's Green		120	** **		120		Spittle and Downing.
Smethwick		120				****	Silvester and Jackson.
Spon Lane		120			120	** **	Bills and Co.
Darlaston Green		120	••••		120	****	Coulborn and Co.
Bankfield		120			120	****	Banks and Son.
Ettingahall		120			120		William Haden.
Dixon's Green		120			120		Plant Brothers.
Dudley Port, New		120	** **		120		F. Giles and Co.
Fividale and Dudley Port		120			120		J. Williams and Co.
Whittington					100		Lee and Bolton.
Hyde					100	****	
Sundry small works		500	••••		500		Various.
High Fields		200			\rightarrow		J. P. Firmstone.
Oak Farm		400			-		W. Gladstone and Co.
Phoenix*		300			-		Galvanised Iron Co.
Brierley Hill*		200			44		British Iron Co.
Caponfield*		150			+1		James Foster.
Bradley, News					-		Ditte,
Factory	nangge Sent			10 4	ALAIN-		Welch and Barrows.
Lea Brook, Old			1010		10.1	1000	W. Bailey.
Lea Brook, New	ob soler a		Levi .		-	State of	J. Hartland and Co.
Smethwick, Old						44.657	John Williams and Co.
Sundry small works					75	****	Various.
mineral attenta Morres	*********	44.4		15710	1 125	7. 57.	STREET, ALL ONLY, INCOME

Those works marked (*) make rails, in conjunction with other kinds of iron.

THE VENTILATION OF COLLIERIES, THEORETICALLY AND PRACTICALLY CONSIDERED.

Mr. William Price Struvé, C.E., read a paper on this subject, at the In-

stitution of Civil Engineers, on Tuesday.

The author commenced by showing that the general principles which ought to govern the ventilation of collieries, were:—1. That a current of ought to govern the ventilation of collieries, were:—1. That a current of air through the channels of collieries at a velocity of 5 feet per second, was sufficient for most purposes.—2. That a current exceeding that velocity would only be attained at the expense of leakage and other evils.—3. That in order to obtain the requisite supply of fresh air, the channels of a colliery or mine ought to be enlarged, according to the exigency.

In the process of laying out a mine, a subdivision occurred, by which the workings were apportioned into numerous compartments, which facilitated the system of splitting the current of air, or diverting it into numerous channels, giving to each compartment a separate and, therefore, more

In the process of laying out a mine, a subdivision occurred, by which the workings were apportioned into numerous compartments, which facilitated the system of splitting the current of air, or diverting it into numerous channels, giving to each compartment a separate and, therefore, more effective ventilating force; at the same time the area of the channel was enlarged, and the aggregate length of the air tube shortened, so that it was quite practicable to pass through the workings of a mine 300 cubic feet of air per minute for each man employed. The velocity of the air current in a mine was so easily effected, that it was important to consider by what accidents, and under what circumstances, any changes took place.

It could not be supposed that the excavated space of old workings was completely filled by the "falls" of the roof and "creeps" of the floor; extensive rupture of the stratification occurred, and through this broken ground great lenkage must take place. This would seriously affect a long continuous air course, therefore the way to meet this difficulty was to split, shorten, and enlarge the air channel. The details of two experiments at the Eaglesbush and Ynis David Collieries, where the air was pumped out by Mr. Struve's mine ventilator, showed that a large proportion of the air was drawn from the old workings, and the "goaf," or broken ground surrounding the colliery, and did not come down the intake shaft, and traverse the actual workings, as it ought to have done. In both these cases, the enlarging and splitting of the air channels, so as to reduce the velocity of the air to about 3 or 4 ft. per second, would have produced beneficial results.

These principles were shown to have been lost sight of in the majority even of the great collieries, and the power of rarefaction by a furnace, wastrusted to for dragging the long column of air over and through innumerable impediments. In some cases this was left to be produced by the increased temperature of the mine from the candles and the respiration o

for ventilation, was injurious to the shaft itself, and absolutely dangerous to the men who had to traverse it.

A comparison of the dimensions of the air passages and the velocities of the currents in numerous collieries, led to an estimate of the motive-power required to produce the results attained in the best ventilated mines, in case of the employment of a steam-engine and air-pumps. This power would have varied between 23 horse-power and 26 horse-power.

The efficiency of furnace ventilation was always increased by the depth of the shafts, especially if they were entirely devoted for the purposes of ventilation, irrespective of the working of the pit.

The experiments of Mr. Nicholas Wood, Mr. G. Elliot, Mr. H. Vivian, and other mining engineers, were then quoted, to demonstrate the insufficiency of the "steam jet," as a means of promoting ventilation, showing that it was a most wasteful application of power, when compared with the steam force employed to work Struvé's mine ventilator at the Eagles bush Colliery. This apparatus consisted of two hollow pistons, resembling large gasometers, plunging into cisterns of water, and having inlet and outlet valves. The pistons received alternate motions from a small steamengine of 5 horse-power; and being filled and emptied at each revolution of the crank, produced a regularity of current and a degree of copious ventilation hitherto unknown in the mines to which they had been applied. The small cost of their establishment—only about 100l. for an extensive mine—joined with the little liability to getting out of order, was much in their favour. The paper terminated with copious extracts from the able mining reports of Mr. John Phillips and Mr. Kenyon Blackwell, confirming all the positions assumed by the author.

Original Correspon dence.

FOREIGN TARIFFS-THE IRON TRADE.

Sin,-At the present moment, when the fresh distractions of United Germany prompt the question, "What is to become of the proposed reduction in the iron duties?" the following may be of interest:-To equip a foot soldier, 15 lbs. of iron are required; and for the same money, without duty, 30 lbs., or the equipment of two soldiers, could be obtained from England: the lose of 15 lbs. per man becomes a loss on 100,000 men of 1,500,000 lbs., or on 200,000 men of 3,000,000 lbs. A horse soldier requires at least 25 lbs. iron, and protection prices compel the Government to pay for 50 lbs. The smillery requires, according to well-authenticated reports, including balls, &c., 500,000 centner, which, at the average price of 4 rix dol. per centner, gives two million thalers, or (as from England the requirements could be supplied at 2 rix dol. per centner) one million thalers more expenditure than would be necessary were there no duty; and one million wasted at the outset!—a million which the land must produce from labour—from that labour which, in times of peace, is prevented and destroyed by the increased expense of iron through duties; and, as the above shows, even the arts of war are great sufferers. It is possible that the million now thrown away will be needed in the decisive moment—that the increased expense of the most important material, whether for peaceable or warlike purposes, may prevent the success of a war. Perhaps it is as well that the pugnacious spirit evinced by the sons of the common fatherland be checked; but the sacrifices made are by no means willing ones, as the growing discontent evinced in all parts of the continent at existing duties clearly shows. The exertions and rapid pro-Bingland: the loss of 15 lbs. per man becomes a loss on 100,000 men of or the common fatherland be checked; but the sacrifices made are by no means willing ones, as the growing discontent evinced in all parts of the continent at existing duties clearly shows. The exertions and rapid progress in public opinion the free-trade party abroad is now making, warrants the hope of a successful termination of their efforts, not ultimately, which is certain, but speedily; and the heavier the burden becomes, the more strength this party gains, and the more dangerous becomes the position of that most thick-skinned of Ministers—M. Van der Heydt. B. London, Nov. 19.

COPPER SHEATHING.

Sin,-As the Admiralty officers can hardly be expected to answer the observation in your last leader, it may be right for one conversant with the facts to give you some explanation.

The case is not so simple as you suppose. It is easy to render copper durable, either by protection or alloy, and to identify such alloy by ana-

durable, either by protection or alloy, and to identify such alloy by analysis; but in either case, such sheathing is liable to foul, and impede the ship's way, to greater loss than the value of the metal.

The object is to get a sheathing which will wear clean, and yet not waste; and this is a nice point, subject to so many and various agencies; in fact, many samples which have wasted rapidly at sea, resist the action of corrosives better in the laboratory, than others which have been much more durable in use.

There are the mechanical actions, of sailing, rolling waves, and storms; the electrical action of thunder; the more corrosive power and higher temperature of tropical seas; the sulphuretted hydrogen generated from mud, and the oxygen from weeds; difference in the mechanical texture (in rolling); and imperfect homogeneity of the metal (in mixing); the electrochemical relation of the nails, protecting the sheathing, or the reverse; all (and as many more indirect causes) independent of the analytical composition of the copper.

Some of the old sheathings have worn clean upwards of 20 years, years.

(and as many more indirect causes) independent of the analytical composition of the copper.

Some of the old sheathings have worn clean upwards of 20 years; yet others of very similar analytical composition, and which have resisted corrosives as well (or better) in the laboratory, have been eaten through within 12 months, at anchor; whilst others, again, of different composition, have stood several years. Nor do these durable old sheathings agree so nearly together in analysis, as to form a rule, to which the others would be the exceptions. These facts (which may be multipled beyond what you would like to print, or I to write, or your readers would have patience to read) are enough to show that neither analyses, nor laboratory experiment only, are enough to ensure the clean wearing and durability of the copper. The Dutch and Danish chemists, as well as others in this country, have found the same perplexity; and after employing great part of 10 years, and some thousands of experiments, in the investigation, in consideration of its importance to the naval and mining interest (chiefly at my own cost, though, of course, not without the hope of ultimate personal advantage), I also find myself still obliged to fall back upon their declaration, that "analysis would not detect or decide it." Meanwhile the Admiralty appointed a committee on metals, of gentlemen well qualified for the duty, under whose suggestion a great number of practical sea-going and harbour experiments have been going on, from year to year, and are still in progress; the manufacture has been traced and watched through every process, from the sorting of ores to the pickling of the sheets; and minute registers have been kept of the operating causes and indications, direct, indirect, and supposed of the sea waste, or durability, of the metal, from sheathing to stripping. I believe no department of Government has been more zealously and diligently attended to than that of copper sheathing.

Old dockyard officers say, that the former sheets had a more un sition of the copper. Some of the old sheathings have worn clean upwards of 20 years; yet

bothly, as thin as paper, before holes appear; other gives way in blotches er in streaks and marblings; and other in specks, which you called

The specks might be referred, so far as the quality of metal is concern The specks might be referred, so far as the quality of metal is concerned, to want of perfect mixture of the different portions of the refining pool, producing voltaic points of reaction; the blotches to the same, on a larger scale; the streaks to a sort of "grain," produced by imperfect rolling; and the uniform wear to undue softness, or injurious alloy. But I am not yet in a condition (considering the multiplied causes above noticed) to assert that it is so. If the discussion with the practical smelters had continued, I think the whole would have been brought to light, showing what was intrinsic in the metal, and how occasioned; and what attributable to external causes. The remedy I think not very problematical, where skill and integrity can be depended on.

November 20.

IRISH REGENERATION.

Sir,-It would have been very satisfactory if your correspondent, Mr. Yarrow, had stated what is the present amount of the consumption of peat-charcoal in Dublin at the price of 2l. per ton, what is the prospective increase of demand, and whether the annual quantity of 12,166 tons poured into the market will produce any depreciation of its value. It is upon such data that a solid opinion can alone be formed of the prospect of regenerating Ireland by the regeneration of her bogs, not upon the name of a company finding a place in the monetary transactions of the London market. It is upon, over-sanguine calculations that loss and disappointment are generally grounded. The coal companies of the year of mania thus framed their golden dreams:—A tract of acreage was surveyed, and the quantity of coal underneath it estimated. As many pits as convenient were supposed to be sunk upon the estate. The yearly quantity was calculated which these openings could deliver, and the amount of profit per ton, conceived to be realised by some shrewd neighbouring collier, was multiplied into the imaginary vend. The process of division by the factor so obtained was then performed upon the contents of the whole estate; and the yearly fortune realised in a moment for a period from 100 to 500 years. The effects of over-production in diminishing price was not an object to be considered. The lively produce would effect its own sale to a certainty; and the disadvantage of a public management, which absorbed more per ton than the whole profits of their economical neighbour, was forgotten. I sincerely hope the Irish Amelioration Society is pursuing no such ignis fatures in their peat fires. Probably not; but when a statement of "a few figures" is put forward as the basis of such great results, the experience of former companies may be expected to ask a few more figures in confirmation of these gratifying hopes. D. Muaner. such data that a solid opinion can alone be formed of the prospect of rePREVENTION OF CORROSION OF WIRE-ROPES

Sin,-Your Journal of the 26th Oct. contained the following inquiry from "T. C. T.," Carlisle:-" What will prevent the corrosion of or Newall's patent wire-ropes, which is daily in use upon an incline plane?" have had such ropes in use on all the drawing-machines and horse-whims I have had such ropes in use on all the drawing-machines and horse-whims on the Duke of Devonshire's lead mines here for many years; and also at ghe Earl of Burlington's alate-works, near Ulverstone, and have made use of many compositions for the prevention of corrosion; but the best, and the one which answers the purpose admirably, is made by Joseph Smith, of Burnley, in Lancashire. As a proof that our ropes have not been much injured by corrosion, and also of their durability, and therefore, of the propriety of their general application on the point of economy, I need only say that at the slate-works referred to there is now a wire-rope, on a self-acting incline plane, about a mile in length, that has been in constant use for about four years, and that without a single accident of any kind, arising from any defect of the rope; and, to all appearances, it may be continued in use for years to come, although it has been completely exposed to all the changes of the atmosphere.

Stephen Eddy.

Grassington, near Skipton, November 18.

EXHIBITION OF 1851.

SIR,-I regret to find from Mr. Rundell's letter, published in your last Journal, that so small a portion of space in the great building has been applied for by the miners of this county for the exhibition of their works of industry. It would, doubtless, be very desirable to exhibit all the proof industry. It would, doubtless, be very desirable to exhibit all the processes in mining, from the time the ores are brought to the surface till the metal is sold to the merchant for smelting. The operation of smelting, I understand, is to be exposed. It has recurred to me that it would be a good time between this and March next for persons of inventive genius to apply their thoughts to two subjects of desiderati in mining economy—viz.: a cheaper mode of draining mines, and a more cheap and expeditious mode of breaking the ground. It may appear chimerical to some persons to intimate the possibility of any improvement in either of those modes; bat, considering what has been accomplished within the last half century, I have little doubt that ere another half century elapses, those two important objects will be attained; then many mines which are now idle could be profitably worked—Wheal Vor Consols and Wheal Abraham, to wit. I merely throw out this hint, that thinking men may direct their thoughts to the subject.—R. Symons: Truro, Nov. 20.

THE "COST-BOOK SYSTEM"-LIABILITY OF PURSERS-IMPORTANT CASE.

A petition has been brought before the Stannaries' Court, in which Mer Harvey and Co., of Hayle, were the plaintiffs, and Mr. Joel Higgins, managing agent of Wheal Reeth, near Redruth, was the defendant. The plaintiffs had supplied goods to the adventurers to the amount of 5032. 13s. 9d., as was ald, on the credit of the materials, and the petition was for the recovery of

supplied goods to the adventurers to the amount of 5032. 18s. 9d., as was alleged, on the credit of the materials, and the petition was for the recovery of 2001, the balance on the amount of goods supplied to the mine. The account of supplies was not disputed, and the point to be decided was a legal one. Messrs. Hockin and Chilcott argued the case on behalf of the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Roberts and Darke were for the defendant.

Mr. Roberts, in stating the grounds on which the claim was resisted, went into the following details, which will show the nature of the case. He said it was simply a question of law, as to whether the plaintiffs had a right to look (in the language of the petition) to the machinery and materials of the mine for payment of the 5001, or rather of the 2001, which now remained due. The period during which the supplies were rendered, extended from January to June, 1849. It would be found, however, on looking at the cost-book of the mine, that the bills for January, February, and March were brought into account in March, but for some unexplained reason, there was no meeting, as was usual, for the auditing those accounts. They were entered, but not andited; the accounts were in fact not audited; at! till the 18th of September, 1849, when they were audited down to the end of June, 1849. Consequently, in the accounts which were not audited until September, 1849, the whole of the accounts which were not audited until September, 1849, the whole of the accounts which were not audited until September, 1849, the whole of the accounts of the six months extending to the end of June were included. Now the appointment; as seen in the cost-book at the surface, of Penzance, was appointed purser. From that time the pursership continued without any name appearing in the cost-book as te who was the purser, the only reference made in the accounts to the managing agent.—Mr. Roberts replied that Messrs. John Batten and Son were treated as the pursers—The Vice-Warden inquired whether any point turned on the purs

"Hayle Foundry, 27th Septembe Two months after date pay to our order in London, 5001, value re a Wheal Reeth."

take for the balance of 500L a bill from Mesars. Batten in the following words:

"Hayle Foundry, 27th Septamber, 1840.

"500L—Two months after date pay to our order in London, 300L, value received on supplies in Wheal Reeth."

At the andit of accounts on the 18th of September, 1849, Mesars. Harvey were present as adventurers, and of course were informed of the contents of the cost-book, and of their supplies having been charged. Mesars. Batten and Son were also present as adventurers and pursers. After the 27th of September they continued in the pursership, and received the ore bills up to the 32th of October, 1849, and paid the costs to the end of September, 1849. The ore was paid for by the'smelting companies in bills at 30 days' date; and he found that on the 22d of August there was a tin bill from Chyandour Smelting House of 235L 5s. 9d. On the 30th of August, 1849, there was a bill to the amount of 723L 0s. 10d.; on September 27, there was a tin bill of 751L 19s. 2d.; on Oct. 19, from the Chyandour House, a bill of 276L 16a.; and on the 26th of October another bill of 714L 3s. 2d., making a total of 273L 4s. 11d., which had been received by Mesars. Batten. Then on the 18th of November, 1849, Mesars. Batten and Son failed, and suspended payments. The two months' bill which they gave to Mesars. Harvey would become payable at the end of November; and now it would be seen how the debt was roduced to 200L, inasmuch as Mesars. Batten's failure, the accounts of the mine had been examined, and it had been ascertained that on the 27th of September, when they gave the asceptance to Mesars. Harvey, they were in reality debtors to the adventurers to the amount of 567t. 11s. 9d. Then, on the closing of Mesars. Batten's account on the 14th of November, the balance against them was found to be 498L 18s. 10d., upon which the adventurers had received a composition. That being the case, the adventurers, on plaintiffs' application for payment by them of the 200L, owing on the acceptance, had accepted Mesars. Batten and Son a

The Vice-Warden—I have nover said that. I have said the great meaning of the Act of Parliament expression of "the cost-hook" is, that the names of the Adventures and the saveral transfers must appear. But I have never been called on to say how the accounts about the kept; it may be regular to keep very large and it may be one of the great regulations that here should be Mr. Roberts than clied Hambly v. Tregollas and Others, tried, in the Vice-Warden's Court in 1890, and specific or the high state of the control had always considered the cost-book cought to be kept, and of the duties which pay merchants by bilm. Life ubmitted that he duty of a purse was not to supplies, and of discharging the liabilities of the mine, that a call should be made, rather than a purser should resort to the giving of bills for the payment of merchants' accounts. He also clete several niet privage that the cost-book were and end to the tender of June, though Measrs. Rattern appared in the cost-book as in adventure to the mine 50tf. St. 22., yet it had since been found went on to state that on the 18th September, when the accounts in the cost-book as in adventure to the payment of the cost-book, but which had not been paid; thus making the whole amount due from Meanr. Button to the adventurers 1071. In 56. df. This balence, however, but he cost-book, but which had not been paid; thus making the whole amount due from Meanr. Button to the adventurers 1071. In 56. df. This balence, however, had there days to run. If the 20th the cost-book and black had not been paid to the cost-book, but which had not been paid to the cost-book and the seventure to the payment of the pay

IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES-POOR LAW LITIGATION IN WICK -Low .- The Mining Company of Ireland having been enormously taxed, by over-valuation of mines for rating to relief of the poor, contrary to the practice in the mining districts of England, the directors, after numerous applications to Boards of Guardians for relief, appealed to the Assistant-Barrister in quarter sessions, in several districts, and those appeals have generally been successful, the barrister and assisting magistrates having been permitted to dispose of them upon the merits; but on a recent occasion, at Wicklow, the numerous objections started by the attorneys acting on behalf of the Rathdrum Board of Gaardians, showed a strong disposition to avoid entering upon the merits, in which they were so far successful as to obtain a postponement of the decision, until January sessions, at Bray, on the ground that one of the two magistrates presiding with the barrister, being an ex-office Guardian of the Rathdrum Union, could not adjudicate on the appeal; and that Mr. Wyse, of the head-office, before whom the recognizances were perfected, is not a magistrate for Wicklow, although it is specially provided by the Act 5 Geo. IV., c. 102, s. 9, that magistrates of the castle division of Dublin Police are ex-office magistrates for the adjoining counties of Wicklow, Kıldare, and Meath. When the case shall be decided, we shall, probably, publish the proceedings at Wicklow and Bray, for the information of the mining interest, who have strong claims to be placed on the same footing as similar interests in England have been with regard to rating for relief of the poor.—Dublia Mercantile Advertiser. over-valuation of mines for rating to relief of the poor, contrary to the practice rating for relief of the poor .- Dublin Mercantile Advertiser

on the same locking as similar interests in Engrand have onen with regard to rating for relief of the poor.—Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.

The Durham County Coal, Company.—In the Court of Queen's Benchron Thursday, Lord Campbell delivered judgment in the cause Humfreys v. Brognett. His Lordship said this was an action upon the case, and the deel aration alleged that the plantiff was possessed of divers closes, pastures, &c., and that the defendant (who represented the Durham County Coal Company) wrongfully worked certain rines undergeath the said closes, without leaving sufficient pillars, and centrary to the custom of mining used in the county, by reason whereof the soil of the plantiff's land swagged and gave way, and the plaintiff's property sustained damage. The only storied plantiff of the general issue. The action was tried at Durham, before Mr. Instite Coleridge, at the last spring assizes, when it appeared that the plaintiff was observed of certain closes, and that the defendants were losses of the mines undermoder the Bishop of Durham; but there was no evidence of particular tenure or title to the surface or to the minerals. It appeared that the company had taken the plaintiff's land swagged and sank. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 1001, the plaintiff's land swagged and sank. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 1001, the plaintiff's land swagged and sank. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 1001, the plaintiff's land swagged and sank. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, with 1001, the plaintiff is favour, if the Court should be of opinion that the action was not maintainable. The opinion of the Court was that the action was maintainable, and that the plaintiff as entitled to be protected from mining operations which affected the surface of his land. His Lordship entered into an elaborate examination of all the cases which had been decided on this subject, referring also to the opinions of foreign writers, and concluded by saying, that the rule which had been granted for

CELLING COLLEGE.—This large pit, the property of Messra Crawshay, is now nearly completed, and when in full work will yield an impresse quantity of coal. The quality of the article is said to be excellent, and the whole of the machinery reflects the highest credit on Mr. Williams. In the construction of the machinery every improvement has been introduced.— Swansea Herald.

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ON THE GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL FEATURES OF CERTAIN DISTRICTS OF NORTH WALES .- No. IV. BY ST. PIERRE FOLEY.

The geological structure of the Amphitheatric mountains, which look down from the west, north, and south on the beautiful valley through which the crystalline Pennant flows, is chiefly composed of clay-slate and trap--the clay-slate forming the basic mass, and the trap or hornblendi varieties either capping the same, or, as on the southern side, forming ridge-like steps, descending almost to the plain beneath, occasionally reular, but more generally appearing in vast confused heaps of rocks of e magnitude.

An intermediate rock, partaking of the nature and elementary charaters of the clay-slate and trap, lie on, and apparently in, the former, having its cleavage planes similar, but its crystalline structure approaching to that of the latter. This rock is chiefly composed of hornblende paste in which small crystals of felspar are disseminated, with occasional brec ciated laminæ of small squeezed-like pieces of tale and chloritic slate, ar some thin and irregular veins of quartz. This rock, called by the local ners granite, is of the porphyritic schisiose character, and is generally looked on as a hopeful indication of rich ore ground, particularly when it

in which small crystals of tespar are disseminator, with occasionas rescitated hamine of small squeezed-like pieces of tale and chioritic slate, and some thin and irregular veins of quarts. This rock, called by the local miners greate, is of the porphythic schizoc character, and is generally looked on as a hopeful indication of rich ore ground, particularly when it exclaves all dryness and hardness of appearance, so well known to the character of the superior of the experienced miner. No rich lodes or veins of ore need, however, he sught for in this rock, but at its junction with the clay-state. Should a metallic lode or vein appear, under the usual favourable circumstances of good ore-feeding ground, goseny mixture, decomposing pyrities, sugary spar, &c., it should claim immediate attention. It does not follow from what I have said above that orse may not be found in his rock in oponings along their cleavage planes; but such bunches by no means constitute a metallic lode. These bunches seve formed, or formed, and metallic lode. These bunches seve formed, and of the contract of the seven of th to, perhaps, a considerable depth or distance, or unit of some cause, which indeed may be by its own wanton extravagance in its late haunts, or by its being robbed by some cross vein that the 1st itself more worthy of the treasure it bore, than a creature that at one time was a most pitful and sneaking miser, and at another a bloated pompous wanton, and "would-be all;" but be not surprised when I tell you that this kind of vein is called in North Wales by the mining savans a chimney! However, as I have extended this article a little beyond my usual limits, I shall conclude for the present with a quotation, referring to a shipmey of this conclude, for the present, with a quotation, referring to a chimney of this kind, from whence no smoke (?) issued these many years:—

Cum Ciprwth Copper Mines, &c., Nov. 17. ERRATA.—In last article, "segnetic" should be "syenite."

[To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.]

QUERY FOR SCHENTIFIC MEN.—In what manner does a diamond act upon glass so as to cut it? That it does not penetrate its substance is obvious to any one who will attend to its operations, for it only divides the exceedingly attentuated policie on the surface, and penetrates no deeper. The best cut of a diamond is when it makes the least noise in passing a line, and it cuts in the same manner the thickest as well as the thinest plates of glass. The Encyclopedia Americana says—"It is very remarkable that only the point of a natural crystal can be used. Cut or split dismonds scratch, but the glass will not break along the scratch as it does when the natural crystal is used." Again—the crack is often found to follow the diamond after it has passed several inches That it does not cut it by dividing the pellicles is clear, because a piece of quartz-will do the same by passing in the same line repeatedly, yet will not break true. Then how does the diamond act?

THE SLATE STRATUM IN IRELAND.

has been forwarded us, in which the capabilities of Ireland t supply slate are put forth, and showing the advantage she possesses over her Welsh neighbours, both as regards the supply and the manufacture when got from the quarry. After tracing the course of the slate veins in Cork, Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Wexford, and other counties-the conclusion of the writer being that "nothing can be more probable than that the slate strata of Ireland dip under the Irish Channel between Arklow and Wicklow, and rise again in Carnarvonshire"—a calculation is entered into to show the relative outlay of working in Wales:—"The vast superior profit in the making of writing slates and slate pencils (in the county Wicklow, where the best quality for that use abounds), above the profit gained by the English manufacturer, will appear plain from the following items of unavoidable cost to the English manufacturer, every penny of which would be saved by the county Wicklow manufacturer. The principal markets for the sale of writing slates in England, Ireland, and Scotland, are mostly supplied from two or three steam-power manufactories in Runcorn, Cheshire (one in Warrington, Lancashire, and one or two in London, &c.); all are obliged to make them from Welsh roofing-slates, which have undergone great cost before they are gotten in the state of blocks from Wales, and split besides, which is the way adopted at Runcorn at the following costs—all of which cost, as stated, would be saved by the county of Wicklow manufacturer; and it should be here understood that slate blocks, to split kindly and with little loss, must be split the same day or two days of being quarried from the rock, or the difficulty is great, with great loss of splitting from the hardening effect the atmosphere produces in the blocks: sion of the writer being that "nothing can be more probable than

uces in the blocks:—				
Cost of blocks per ton in Wales, about	£0	10	0	
Freight to Liverpool	0	6	0	
Do. from thence to Runcorn	0	3	6	
Loading and discarging Runcorn flats	0	.2	0	
Carriage into premises	0	1	6	
Her as on rather ballerances as a set had we a reliable	EI	3	0	
One-third breakage in splitting	0	7	8	
Total cost per ton saved in the county Wicklow	13	10	8."	í

Other savings are also alluded to, to tempt the enterprise or cupidity of adventurers, and the articles particularised are, roofing slates and slabs, writing slates and pencils, slate chimney fronts, hearth stones, tombstones, water tanks, milk coolers, carved ornamental slates of various kinds and descriptions; and the south and west of Ireland is declared to be Britain's natural district, if its slate strata were developed in the spirited and persevering way capital has been used in the working of slate veins in North Wales. The report is vouched for by the signatures of Messrs. A. Ashdon, W. Bevan, C. M. O'Keefe, P. and F. Mc. Anaspie, and P. O'Malley; and a letter from Mr. Patrick Mc. Anaspie, one of the signers of the report, is appended thereto, expressive of his opinion that the facts it contains are "profoundly true;" a most unimpeachable conclusion, no doubt, since if they were not true they would not be facts at all. Before relying too strongly on the report touching the slate capabilities of Ireland, we should be glad to learn the opinion of some of the English speculators, whose 'capital' is called for so loudly.

THE TIN-PLATE TRADE.

This branch of manufacture at Wolverhampton is affording an illustration of the "strike" system, under the fostering influence of " London delegates," together with the other accompaniments of agitation among the working classes. By the last Number of the Wolverhampton Chronicle we perceive that Mr. Edward Perry, one of the leading manufacturers in the tin trade, had been summoned to the Borough Court for the non-payment of 1l. 6s. 3d. wages, alleged to be due to John Cox, a workman in his employ, serving under a written contract. The question at issue was as to the rate of wages to be paid for certain kinds of manufacture; and the amount in dispute was 9d. only—the remainder of the sum claimed having been tendered by Mr. Perry. The case was, nevertheless, important, as the sum involved was in reality 300l. or 400l. a year, being by so much less than the general rates of wages paid in the town. When the case came on for hearing, the summons was withdrawn by the solicitor on behalf of Cox, on account of the non-arrival of a legal opinion from town, and the summons was dismissed with costs, which would not fall upon Cox, but upon the "society," who took up the case in his behalf, and who, in the event of a favourable decision, expressed an intention to "enforce payment for every man in the town, whether hired or not." The ultimate decision is, therefore, looked for with much interest, since on it depends the question, whether the "society" can enforce their list of prices on the general body of manufacturers. A letter appears in the same Journal from "Thomas Winters," described as a London delegate, from which it seems that a combination has been entered into among the tinplate workers to obtain the assent of the leading manufacturers to a uniform scale of prices, in which, previous to November, 1849, great disparity had prevailed. Two of the manufacturers agreed to the terms submitted to them by the workmen; but several others declined according to the scale, and were in consequence the subject of no little obloquy—the "society" agreeing to assist all those who might be thrown out of employment from refusing a lower rate. By another letter, however, from Mr. Richard Perry, it would appear that the grievances of the tim-plate workers are much more of a theoretical than a practical nature.

Mr. R. Perry stated that one of his servants, employed in a branch of the tin trade, had been induced to join the strike, receiving the allowance of 12s. 6d. a week from the society, although previously in the receipt of average wages of 2/10s. 8d. a week. He had, moreover, a boy as to the rate of wages to be paid for certain kinds of manufacture; and the amount in dispute was 9d. only-the remainder of the sum claimed

man who can earn 34. 12s. 6d. is badly off; and they persuade the latter to relinquish this amount, and become their dupe and tool for the paltry pittance of 12s. 6d. per week. We leave your readers to judge who oppresses and inveigles the unfortunate workmen."

Insupport of their statement, they give an extract from their work-book, containing an account of the wages received by this "oppressed tinman" for the first four months in the year, which fully bears out the average as above given. If the average earnings of the tin-plate workers reach anything like this standard, it results that they are very well paid, and, as far as the delegates are concerned, very badly advised.

THE PARAGON PAINT COMPANY.—Mr. B. Fawcett, a painter, the originator of this scheme, has had to appear in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, where he was opposed by two accountants, named Higham and Tidmarsh. The insolvent alleged that he had a secret to divest paint of any unpleasant smell, and to give it a "perfume." The two opposing creditors exerted themselvesace form a company, and to obtain a patent. It was styled "The Paragon Paint Company," and deposits were paid on shares. Prospectuses were issued, and advertisements inserted in the newspapers, and a good colour was given to the proceedings. A capital of 15,000l. was to be raised. It was stated that an expense of about 500l. had been incurred when the insolvent refused to sign the deed of the company, and he was charged with imposing on the parties by gross misrepresentation. On the other hand, he alleged that they wanted to obtain his "secret" without an equivalent. In the course of the case the parties got excited, and one termed the insolvent a "vagabond." The deed of the company was read, and in the early part of the investigation an advertisement and two prospectuses, which had been issued, one to form a company, and the other after the proceedings to accomplish that object had been adopted. Mr. Commissioner Phillips remarked on the style of language used in the prospectuses. It was really astonishing to see how soon such projects were got up. After considerable discussion, the question was fraud or no fraud, and the insolvent stated that he acted on the advice of his solicitor, when he refused to sign the deed. The Commissioner reviewed the case, and was of opinion that there was no fraud proved; therefore, he named a day for the final order, with protection for the final order, with protection of the case is the proceedings to accomplish the case, and was of opinion that there was no fraud proved; therefore, he named a day for the final order, with protection of the final order.

COAL IN SCOTLAND.—Coal has been found on the estate of Mr. Campbell, of Craigie, and not far from the village of that name. The top seam is 3 feet 8 in. thick, and is of good quality. The Lugar Iron Company have leased the mineral, and will work it.

COMPANIES PROCEEDING UNDER THE WINDING-UP ACT

ASTURIAN MINING COMPANY.—The petitions before Sir K. Bruce were continued from Saturday to Monday last, and, pursuant to an intimation in Saturday's list, adjourned petitions, of which this case was one, appeared in the list by order of his Honour. However, the opposing party having filed five new affidayits in answer to those of the petitioner, Mr. Russell moved the Court at the rising that the case should stand over till this day. Still we do not think that it will come on to-day, as it stands nearly the last on a very long list, and we believe that opposed petitions will stand over by reason of the usual adjournment of the Court.

the usual adjournment of the Court.

NORTHEAN COAL MINING COMPANY.—Yesterday, before Master Tinney, the case of Mr. Bagge, M.P., was closed. It was sought to place the representatives of a contributory, named Nettleship, in respect of 400 shares, upon the list. After the death of Nettleship a call was made by the directors, and on its non-payment the shares were declared forfeited.—Mr. Galsworthy contended that, under the deed, the directors had no power to forfeit shares.—His Honour decided otherwise, and the parties were struck of.

cided otherwise, and the parties were struck of.

COMPRESSED ARE ENGINE RAILWAY COMPANY.—With reference to a paragraph which appeared in the Mining Journal of Saturday last, stating that the scheme for working locomotives with reservoirs of compressed air instead of by steam did not answer. Mr. Parsoy, the inventor, states that his patent for working locomotives by compressed air was never tried beyond his models, which did answer, and that upon the exhibition of them, the above company received 8283L for the registered object only of building a large-sized engine, and testing its efficacy by the 2d December, 1848. He further states, that with the exception of the delay, and spending the shareholders' money in solicitors' and office expenses, the company did nothing, and the invention still stands on its original and unquestionable merits. That the company never attempted to build an engine, and they were obliged to pay him a sum of money as a compromise on the 18th of January last, and to deliver up the approved models, pumps, &c., and to re-assign to him his patents for not proving that it would not answer. **

DOYER DEAL AND CINQUE PORTS RAILWAY.—The meeting before Master

not answer.

And Cinque Ports Railway.—The meeting before Master Brougham on Monday, was to consider the claims of creditors, the list of contributories having been settled. Mr. Croysdill, the official manager, reports that there is due from the South Eastern Railway Company a sum of 8685%, the amount of an undertaking from that company to defray the expenses incurred in the event of the Bill of the Dover and Deal Company not being obtained in Parliamant. For which a vardiet had been obtained against the chair-

the amount of an undertaking from that company to defray the expenses incurred in the event of the Bill of the Dover and Deal Company not being obtained in Parliament, for which a verdict had been obtained against the chairman, and which had been paid into Court. This, if paid, with a balance of 1334L still standing in the Commercial Bank, will, it is expected, enable the official manager to declare a dividend of 20s. among the shareholders.

DIRECT LONDON, CHICHESTER, AND PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY.—On Saturday, Master Richards proceeded with the settlement of the list of contributories in this company, brought in by Mr. Wryghte, the official manager, and Mr. Harris, solicitor to the estate. The first class of shareholders consists of those who paid the deposit of 2 gaineas a share; the second, of those who paid the deposit of 2 gaineas and received back the letter of allotment on payment of 2s. a share; and the fifth, of those who had not paid the deposit or 2 signed the deed. The adjourned cases on the 4th list were taken. It appears from the investigation of the official manager, that out of the 95,000 shares allotted only 1000 were paid upon. The outstanding claims, most of which are disputed, amount to about 7000l. The directors received about 6000l. for deposits.

Southern Counties Union and Bristou, Bayh, and Dover Railway.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES UNION AND BRISTOL, BATH, AND DOVER RAILWAY—Master Kindersley has appointed Mr. Adnon official manager to wind up this company's affairs.

this company's affairs.

Great North of England and Yorkshire and Glasgow Railway.—
On Tuesday, Mr. Harding, the official manager of this company's affairs, filed with Master Blunt the list of contributories liable to pay off outstanding claims. It consists of 60 provisional committeemen, and 800 shareholders, who paid the deposit of 2l. 12s. 6d. per share, resident chiefly in London and the north of England. About 1600 persons, who were merely allottees, and who paid nothing, have, at the direction of the Master, been excluded from the list.

of England. About 1600 persons, who were meraly allottees, and who paid nothing, have, at the direction of the Master, been excluded from the list.

The Oxford, Wordester, and Chrishire Junction Railway.—On Thursday the settlement of the affairs of this company was opened before Sir G. Rose. From the report of Mr. Turquand, the official manager, it appeared that the public applications for shares in this line amounted to 294,000. Out of the share capital of 100,000 shares, only 41,770 were allotted, which included 10,550 to the members of the committee of management; but deposits to the amount only of 15,000l. were paid, the greater part of which was spent in preliminary expenses. The "reserves" to be allotted among 107 of the provisional committee were put down at 150 shares each, for 16 of the managing committee 500 shares each, promoters 3000, and a special "reserve from the public" of 30,000 shares. It is now sought by the official manager to charge each of the provisional and managing committee for payment of the deposit on as many of these shares as they appropriated to themselves. A resolution was passed, limiting the number of the first allotment to 100 shares, and stating that 150 should be reserved. Mr. Cairss contended upon these grounds that Mr. Peter Morrison, chairman of the allotment committee, ought to be held liable. His Honour, after hearing the evidence, and intimating that it made out a strong case for making that gentleman liable, said he would take time to consider. The rest of the list contains the names of about 200 persons who paid the deposit and signed the deed, or only did the former, the mere allottees of shares not being included in it. The official manager, on behalf of the shareholders, contends that the reserves of shares was unfair, and that no complete allotment was, consequently, ever made.

tenos that the reserves of shares was unfair, and that no complete allotment was, consequently, ever made.

The Manylebone Bank.—On Monday, Master Kindersley further proceeded with the settlement of the list of contributories in this company, which is now nearly settled. The outstanding liabilities of the bank to be discharged are estimated at 25,000t; and it is computed that the expense of winding-up its affairs will not probably fall far short of doubling that amount. The number of shares which will be rendered liable in respect to any call to be made to pay off the liabilities, amount to between 2000 and 3000. On Monday a long argument took place in connexion with the case of Mr. Brooke, Hammersmith, whom Mr. Hetherington, counsel for Mr. Kempshead, the official manager, sought to place on the list as a transferce of five shares to M. Riley, since an insolvent, and of whom, under the insolvency, the bank had bought the shares. Another question raised was, whether Mr. Brooke was a shareholder of the company; and his Honour having decided in the affirmative, 30d. having been paid in respect of calls and dividend received, reserved the question of liability on the subject of the transfer, about the facts of which he thought there was no moral doubt, until further evidence was produced as to its validity, and its having been done in accordance with the form prescribed by the directors.

Boston Bath Company.—On Monday, Sir William Horne, having settled

BOSTON BATH COMPANY.—On Monday, Sir William Horne, having settled the list of contributories, Mr. Head, the official manager, stated that in order to pay off the liabilities a call of 15L per share on 250 shares would have to be made, amounting to about 3750L; in making this call credit will be given to those who paid 5L per share. The promoters of the undertaking expended considerable sums in building on two acres of ground, and in boring for spa and mineral springs in Boston.

PATERIS COMMENTALE.

PATENT CONCENTRATED TEA COMPANY.—Petitions have been presented by he shareholders for winding-up this company's affairs.

the shareholders for winding-up this company's affairs.

SEA, FIRE, AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—On Tuesday, Master Tinney was attended by Mr. Ernest, the official manager, and by Messrs. Galsworthy, solicitors to the estate, on the subject of the claims of creditors, which amount altogether to about 12,000l. A large number of persons connected with ship insurances, and at Lloyd's, are concerned in the settlement of the affairs, and an important question arises between the Port of London Assurance Office and this company, as regards an alleged amalgamation of the two undertakings. The petitioner for winding-up, Mr. J. Richardson, C.E., states on affdavit that its promoter, Augustus Collingridge, absconded, and left England in April, and that the business, which commanced in 1849, after incurring various liabilities, was discontinued in May, 1850. A call of 20s. per share was made by the dithe promoter, Augustus Comingrage, assecuted, and lett England in April, and that the business, which commanced in 1849, after incurring various liabilities, was discontinued in May, 1850. A call of 20s. per share was made by the directors, Messra. Collingridge, Alexander Davis, Howel Gwyn, M.P., and Sir W. Ogilvie, on the proposed capital of 100,000t., but a large portion of the shareholders refused to pay it. Negotiations are going on with the late solicitors of the company for the delivering up of the books and papers, on which they allege they have a lien of 5000t.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—An official manager of this company's affairs, to which the unfortunate steam-ship, *President*, belonged, is to be appointed.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN GAS LIGHT AND METER COMPANY.—Creditors are to come in and prove their debts.

RUGBY, WARWICK, AND WORCESTER RAILWAY.—On Friday, Master Richards finally settled the list of contributories, deciding in one case that where shares had been deposited with a party to secure money upon mortgage, he having received back a portion of the deposit, that that party was liable to be placed upon the list.

MADRID AND VALENCIA RAILWAY.—The proceedings before Master Blunt occupied the entire of yesterday, and were not concluded on the rising of the Court. It was rumoured that the official manager had made application to the Spanish Government for authorisation of a restitution of the caution money originally lodged with the bankers at Madrid, and that the Government had given an order for its return, which will on its being obtained come in as assets under the estate, to be divided amongst the shareholders.

INSOLVENTS UNDER THE WINDING-UP ACT.—The Lord Ordinary of Edin-burgh has suspended the discharge of one of the directors of the Royal Bank of Australia, who applied to him under prospective pressing liabilities connected with it, until March next, on the ground that if the statement of the account

and dealings of the bank published to the shareholders were correct, in fact, he parties should have an opportunity of proving hereafter how the facts really tood, it being alleged, on the part of the official manager, that these accounts are untrue, in fact, the party applying to be discharged contending that these occounts were either warranted by the facts or by other accounts which had

Contract for Copper.

DEPARTMENT OF THE STOREKEEPER GENERAL OF THE NAVY.
Somerast-place, Nov. 14, 1850.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE AND HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that, on Tuesday, the 3d December nox, at One o'clock, they will be ready to TREAT with such PERSONS as may be willing to CONTRACT for SUPPLYING her Majesty's Dockyard at Chatham with TWO HUNDRED TONS OF ENGLISH TOUGH CAKE COPPER, to be delivered by or before the 31st of January, 1851. A form of the teuder may be seen at the said office.

s said office, to define the coefficient of the day of treaty, nor any notice 1, untender will be received after One o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any notice 1, unte party attends, or an agent for birm, duly authorised in writing.

The corner the words "Tender for Copper;" and must also be delivered at Somersetcorner the words "Tender for Copper;" and must also be delivered at Somersetaccompanied by a letter, signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bond
the person tendering, in the sum of £4000 for the due performance of the contract.

ONTRACTS.—TO CONTRACTORS FOR PIPE LAYING. The DIRECTORS of the NOTTINGIAM WATER-WORKS are desirous of RECEIVING TENDERS for LAYING DOWN about FOURTEEN MILES of CAST-IRON PIPES and APPENDAGES, in and near to the town of NOTTINGIAM.

Plans and Specifications may be inspected at my office, in Nottingham, on and after Wednesday, the 20th day of November inst, and Tenders must be delivered at the office off Mr. Cursham, solicitor, Nottingham, on or before Wednesday, the 4th day of December next.

By order, THOS. HAWKSLEY,
Nottingham, Nov. 13, 1850.

next.

Nottingham, Nov. 13, 1850.

By order, THOS. HAWKSLEY,
Engineer to the Company.

directors will not pledge themselves to accept the lowest offer.

COTCH PIG-IRON TRADE.—At a MEETING of the LIVERPOOL IRON TRADE, held in Liverpool, 14th November, 1880, Mr. THOMAS ROBINSON, of the Coalbrookdale Company, in the chair.

ntatives of the following Firms were present: —
and Co.
lie Company.
Williams, Park, and Co.
Mather, Ledward, and Co.
Thomas Boyd.
G. and H. Jevous.

Members or Representatives of the following Firms were present:

Bailey Brothers and Co.
The Coabrookdale Company.
Guest and Co.
Stift Brothers.
Yates, Cox, and Co.
James Spence.
John Finch and Sons.
The following resolutions were passed unanimously, and the following firms have since given their cordul adhesion thereto:
The Chillington Fron Company.
The following resolutions were passed unanimously, and the following firms have since given their cordul adhesion thereto:
The Chillington Fron Company.
The Mersey Iron Company.
That, in the opinion of this meeting, the system of buying and selling "scrip" or "makers' to be abandoned without delay.

Proposed by Mr. Samuel Stritt, seconded by Mr. Alfared Radcliffe, is ansound in principle, injurious in its effects, and dangerous in its character, and ought, therefore, to be abandoned without delay.

That no documents can be considered safe or proper which do not represent the iron as actually stored, marked, and numbered, so that it may be readily indentified; and that it is important for the interests of all concerned that a convenient, economical, and secure system of storage and transferring should forthwith be arranged.

Moved by Mr. James Spexec, seconded by Mr. George Cox,—
That it appears dosirable that the storage be arranged with a limited number of parties, and that, in the opinion of this meeting, no person should act as storekeeper who is in any other way engaged in the trade.

Moved by Mr. Jouns Finca, jam., seconded by Mr. Thomas Boydo, and make arrangements in accordance with the resolutions now passed:—
Mr. Thomas Robinson, Mr. Alfred Radcliffe, Mr. Samuel Siltt.

Moved by Mr. Jouns Finca to give the proceedings of this meeting such publicity as they may think desirable to effect the object in view.

That the committee be authorised to give the proceedings of this meeting such publicity as they may think desirable to effect the object in view.

The Howard of the meeting to give to the chairman.

JOHN FINCH, Jun., Secretary.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK (Incorporated by Charter), THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK (InCorporated by Charter),

For receiving deposits at interest, making advances on approved securities, granting eash credits, and transacting every other description of banking business, ISSUES PROMISSOR'S NOTES, payable in London, of any amount not under £5, and bearing interest or not, at the option of the depositors or purchasers. These promisory notes are transferable and negotiable, and may be taken either for deposits, or be used in the varied transactions of commerce, at home or abroad.

Detailed terms of business and forms of application for opening accounts, &c., will be supplied at the chief office of the Bank, and at the branckes in the Strand, Lambeth, and Isfington.

By order of the Court of Directors,
HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.

16, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

DATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CHRONOMETERS

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

J. DENT, 82, Strand; 33, Cockspur-street; 34, Royal Exchange (clock tower ares), ch and Clock Maker, BY APPOINTEENT, to the Queen and his Royal Highness of Albert, bega to acquaint the public, that the manufacture of his chronometers. the clock maker, 3 arrounds and the queen and his logar rigginess to acquaint the public, that the manufacture of his cirronometers, and clocks, is secured by three separate patents, respectively granted in 1836, 42. Silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 gs. each; in gold eases, from 0 extra. Gold horizontal watches, with gold dials, from 8 gs. to 12 gs. each. DENTS PATENT DIPLIEDOSCOPE.

or Meridian Instrument, is now ready for delivery.—Pamphlets containing a description and directions for its use 1s. each, but to customers gratis.

ACCIDENTS.

ACCIDENTS.

Explosion at Houghton is Spring.—The coroner's inquest was resumed on Thursday last. There was present Mr. Tremenheure (the Government inspector) and Mr. Foster (the viewer), who had inspected the mine by order of the coroner. Previous to the commendement of the proceedings, Mr. Tremenheure observed, Pata complaints had been made as to the Government not having appointed qualified persons as inspectors; but it must be remembered that the Act had only passed three months since, thereby interring that there had not been sufficient time to appoint competent individuals.—From the evidence of Thomas Crawford, it appeared that the pit was first worked in 1828, and Grin 1828, and resumed in 1849, the depth of the shaft being 116 fins, and the dasameter 14 ft., and worked on the Hutton seam. The "whole" was worked with candles, and the pillars with Davy lamps.—John Rutherford (the resident viewer) deposed, he had been in the habit of going down the pit thrice in a fortnight. Previous to the explosion he had no apprehension of any danger: that there had not been any complaint of want of ventilation; and he judged, from observation, that there was a sufficient quantity of air circulating. Since the explosion, this witness had examined the pit, and could form no opinion as to the cause. Mr. Hunter (the overman), who was killed, was a trustworthy person, of a ceneral good character, who had never been found neglecting its duty.—The inquest was continued until last night (Friday), when the jury retired, and, after an absence of about 22 minutes, returned a vertice to the effect that John Watchman and others, all pitmen in the Houghton pit, came to their deaths by the effect of an explosion of fire-davy; that such explosion took place at a naked lamy which had been negligently and improperly used by the said John Watchman, either contrary to orders given to him, or in consequence of William Hunter, the overman, not having given such orders. Howelves mouth Colliery.—T. Dixon hastily jumped upon the waggons, and ha

bottle, and bruised him severely. He was one of the men saved last week.

**Monkeenmouh Coliery.—T. Dison hastily jumped upon the waggons, and having dropped his lamp he lost his hold, and fell off: the waggons passed over and killed him.

**Hassell Colliery.—J. Errington was killed while following his employ here.

**Worsbev Dale.—As a miner, named Carr, was setting a shot in the Californis Colliery for the purpose of blowing.—pa quantity of coal, and while in the act of ramming the charge it caploded, and so severely injured him as to deprive him of his sight.

Sheffield.—J. Briggs, aged 10 years, was killed while employed in the Soap-house Pit.Durkam.—J. Heckles, aged 14, was killed while employed at the Hotton Colliery. It appears he was driving a horse, which was drawing three tubs of coals from the East Flatt to the top of the indine in that pit, and when about the middle of his lourney he, got off the tub to fing his horse, and, in getting up again, had slipped and fallen on the railway, when the waggon-wheels passed over his legs and inflicted such injuries as resulted in his death.

Death of a Foung Woman by Falling Down a Pit Shaft.—Christiana Scriven, aged 20, was killed by accidentally failing into Mr. T. Browne's pit, at Brierley Hill, where she was employed as a "bank girl."

Another Death by Falling Down a Pit.—Edward Parkes lost his life by falling down the shaft of a pit connected with Codsail Colliery, under the New British Iron Company. The loss of this poor follow's life appears to be attributable to carelessness in a fellow-workman, whom the jury committed to trial for manslaughter.

Bilston.—Thomas Rogers was killed while at work in a pit in Mr. Riley's field, in con-sequence of a tree falling out of a skip which was desconding the shaft. He was at the bottom, and was struck on the head by the falling tree.

The late Explosion at Willingsmorth.—On Saturday last a man, named Thomas Davis, reading in this town, died from the injuries sustained by an explosion of sulphur, a few weeks ago, in a pit at Willingsworth, belonging to Mr. Hayley. None were killed in the pit, but the injuries sustained were so dreadful, that Davis is the fifth man who has died.—Birningham Journal.

Manchester.—J. Lever and P. Tonga were killed by an explosion in Messrs. Knowle and Stott's Singing Pit: two companions were also seriously injured.

Morthly: —W. Llewelyn was killed by a tram passing over him.—As Liewelyn Sam was at work in one of the Pen-y-derron pits, a stone, upwards of a ton weight, fell killed him.—John Williams was crushed to death between two trams on one of the D als Mine yards.—Secances Heraid.

N. Lust.—O. Treads—in Mineral Property of the Comment of the D. St. Comment

ass Mine yards.—Seamed Heraid.

St Just.—On Tuesday last, Thomas Nekervis and his son, whilst engaged at their labour on the beach, in Levant Mine, were carried away by the sea, and have not since seen seen On Wednesday morning, two miners' shirts were picked up near Pendean, about a mile from the mine, and recognised as belonging to Nekervis and his son. Nekervis has left a wife and nine children to lament his loss.

Freely Cossels.—Richard Matthews, whilst in the act of endoavouring to get a bit of the first bar 70 fm. level, one of the ladders got displaced by the weight of the timber and he fell to the bottom of the shaft and was killed.

East When Rest.—Samuel Trembeath, while employed in driving a cross-cut between title sump-shaft and the 100 fm. level, was struck by a stone which flew out, owing to an application for blasting. A piece of soch from the calf of the leg was carried away, and he followed immediately from loss of blood.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS OCCITION, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.
THE PENISULLAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suer on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 2 of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from S by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MAGTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. Constant MEDITERRANEAN.—MAGTA—On the 20th of the month. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vige, Oporte, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

THE BRITANNIA MINING COMPANY.

BAKER, JOHN, Esq.
BROWN, JOHN, Esq.
HART, JOHN, Esq.
MORPHETT, GEORGE, Esq.
MONTEFIORE, E. L., Esq.
NEALES, JOHN BENTHAM, Esq.
PENNY, CHRISTOPHER S., Esq.

Tausters-G. Tinline, Esq.; James Bunce, Esq.; P. J. Tod, Esq. BANKERS-Bank of Australasia.
Solicitor-H. W. Parker, Esq.

This COMPANY has been FORMED for the purpose of WORKING and LEASING for MINERALS, several thousand acres of land, hitherto known as a portion of the 20,000 acres, and this Company the remaining 7000 acres, together with 80 acres since acquired), situated on the River Bremer, in the county of Sturt, about 8 miles east of the townships of Nairue and Moant Barker. The rast extent of valuable minerals existing on this property requires no detailed description in order to recommend it to the public generally. Those mining people disposed to join the Company are invited by inspection to judge for themselves.

or Names and state barrar. The tast exceeds of valuance indicates and not not preperty requires no detailed description in order to recommend it to the public generally.

Those mining people disposed to join the Company are invited by Inspection to Judge
for themselves. An experienced mining agent has been employed to lay out the land into setts, which
task he has completed by forming the 7000 acres into 16 setts, each sett reported by him
to contain from 3 to 7 well-defined lodes of copper ore, the most of them shlowing indications of such a favourable character, as to fully justify an oating of capital.

With a view to produce an early revenue to the proprietors, the directors have lessed
some of the setts on good terms, and already the Wheal Friendship, Wheal Maria, and
others, promise amply to renumerate the Company as well as the lessess. The Directors
have also laid out a township on the high road to the Murray, and have sold some of the
allottments at prices realising £20 per acre. A considerable porition of the surface is also
leased for pasturage and agricultures at very advantageous relace.

By these means the directors have the greatest confidence that an immediate and considerable income will be obtained; and to add to this, they new propose to work one
more of the most valuable setts, which have been reserved for the patients. In the selection of the spot for such operations, they will be guided by the Judgment of practical
mining captains, assisted (to some extent), by a knowledge of the country, derived from
the actual workings in the setts already lessed, and is believed there will be no difficulty in opening at once a paying mine for the particular from the leases already granted,
the sale of the laint in the townships and town the leases already granted,
the sale of the laint in the townships and town the leases already granted,
the sale of the laint in the townships and town the leases already granted,
the sale of the laint in the townships and town the leases already granted,
the s

. The property belonging to the Britannia Mining Company being in the centre of MINERAL DISTRICT, a fine field is presented for the ERECTION of SMELTING.

WORKS; a considerable quantity of low per centage ore is already accumulated at the WORKS; a considerable quantity of low per centage ore is already accumulated at the terious workings in the neighbourhood, and abundance of wood for fuel, and proper ma-terials for fluxes, may be obtained at a very moderate coal. Should the majority of the proprietary, therefore, think it desirable that any portion of the capital of the Company should be disposed of for the purpose of smelting on the property, the Company has the lower of so doing. WANDLE WATER AND SEWERAGE COMPANY,

R THE SUPPLY OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS SOUTH OF THE THAMES AT CONSTANT AND HIGH SERVICE. Provisionally Registered, and to be Incorporated by Act of Parisa responsibility of shareholders will be limited.

responsibility of shareholders will be immeet.

Capital £300,000, in 30,000 shares, of £16 each.—Deposit 12s. 6d. per share, of which 10s. will be returned, in the event of the Bill not being read a first time. THE OBJECTS OF THIS COMPANY ARE-

1. To SUPPLY the INHABITANTS of Briston, Clapham, Dalwich, Norwood, Syden ham, Wandsworth, Batterses, Putney, Lumbeth, Walworth, Camberwell, Peckham, and other adjacent districts south of the Thames, with a CHEAP, ABUNDANT, and CONSTANT SUPPLY of PURE, SOFF, and WHOLESOME WATER.

To SUPPLY such PURE and SOFT WATER, in bulk to public bodies, or to in dividual coasumers, at CONSTANT AND HIGH SERVICE. 3. To PROVIDE PUBLIC BATHS and WASH-HOUSES, and PUBLIC CONDUITS, with WATER, at such rate of charge as may be determined by the Board of Health, or other duly appointed official body; and

other duly appointed official body; and
4. TO IMPROVE, by a complete and INDEPENDENT SYSTEM OF SEWERAGE, the
SANITARY CONDITION of the INHABITARYS of Croydon, Carshalton, Morden
Mitcham, Morton, Wimbledon, Tooting, Streatham, Wandaworth, and other places
through which the River Wandle flows; thereby removing an acknowledged cause of the
ravages of disease, which, during the late severe epidemic visitation, proved fatal in some

ravages of disease, which, during the late severe epidemic visitation, proved fatal in some of these places.

The plan proposed to be adopted is to let the Wandle perform all its functions to the mills as at present; neither to alter nor divert the course of the waters, or its feeders, in any part; to remove and acclude all impurities, by means of a complete system of intercepting sewers and drains, extending from the neighbourhood of the springs at its source to the Thames it Wandsworth (proper arrangements being made for allowing the sewerage to be used for agricultural and horticultural purposes); and to take the water, in its unpolluted state, at Wandsworth, after it has done its work for the mills, and raise it to reservoirs on Wimbledon Common, nearly 160 feet above Trinity high water mark—a sufficient elevation being thus obtained to give high service to any building in its districts to be supplied; so that the owners of ornamental property, or residents on the stream will have the river cleansed and well stocked with fash; and the agriculturist will have the great advantage of the sewerage manure. The sewers will also, as far as possible, be laid along the public roads—thus avoiding claims for compensation, and many portions of land now unproductive will become valuable Building Ground, not only to the benefit of the owners, but to that of the several parishes; and, what is of infinite consequence in a sanitary point of view, all the requirements of the Board of Health will be carried out in these localities; the duration and the enjoyment of life increased, and one of the chief elements of existence—Puzz Warzs.

Applications for shares and other particulars to be made to Messrs. Field, Son, and Wood, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, City, Stockbrokers.

WIRE ROPE.—The UNDERSIGNED having recently made extensive additions to their Machinery, respectfully solicit a TRIAL of their ROPES, which, in QUALITY of MATERIAL and PERFECTNESS of MANUFACTURE, cannot be surpassed.

WILKINS & WEATHERLY. TCRE, cannot be surpassed.

Patent Wire Kope Works, 39, High-street, Wapping, London.

N.B.—The 3½ miles of wire rope in the Wapping Tunnel, at Liverpool, was supplied from the stablishment.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—I. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only from 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING RAILS and TIRES for WHEELS at an extra price of about is. 6d. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving

75. od. per ton.
one process to the manufacturer.
Further particulars and terms of license, &c., may be obtained on application to Mr.
Jee, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London; also from the London agents,
Messra, GARDEN and MACANDREW, 34, Dowgate-hill;

GAS!-GAS!-GAS!-GUISE'S CONICAL SHADOW-AS!—GAS!—GAS!—GUISE'S CONICAL SHADOW—LESS GAS BURNER is sUPERSEDING EVERY OTHER BURNER of the day. It is now being generally ADOPTED in TOWN and COUNTRY, with very great advantage to consumers. The LIGHT is PURER and WHITER than that from any other burner. Though the gas flame is doubly deflected, a common straight chimney is employed to produce the draught, so that if broken it is easily replaced.

The CATOPTRIC REPLECTOR is a most important feature of this invention; both may be had of all respectable gas fitters, and at GUISE'S GAS BURNER MANUFACTORY, 49, CLERKENWELL—GREEN, LONDON.—None are genuine unless marked "Guise's Patent."

TESTIMONIAL.

IN COURSE OF MANUFACTURE, THE VERMIN ANNIHILATOR.—This COMPOUND will be found most USEFUL in SHIPS, STORES, GRANARIES, FARMS, WARE-HOUSES, and PRIVATE DWELLINGS. It will effectually, and with perfect safety in application, DESTROY BLACK BEETLES, COCKROACHES, BUGS, MICE, and even

application, DESTROY BLACK BEETLES, COCKROACHES, BUGS, MICE, and even RATS: cats and dogs will not touch it.
It destroys by co-operation, causing no offensive smell from decayed animal matter, and consequently is the BEST SANITARY REMEDY for EXTERMINATING VERMIN. The vermin will take it readily, and its effect is not only to destroy life, but to reduce them afterwards to mere powder—thus completely "annihilating."
It has been applied most successfully by averral private families.

IMPROVED LIFTING IMPROVED BATCHET JACKS, MANUFACTURED BY W. AND J. GALLOWAY, PATENT RIVET WORKS, MANCHESTER. * Theattentionofpartieswhoemploy Lifting Jacks, is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

HENRY BAKER has INVENTED a NEW STEAM GAUGE, which holds the following ADVANTAGES over those already in use:—

1. It cannot get out of order in carriages.

VACUUM GAUGES, full length, mahogany frames ... £3 3 0
Ditto ditto short ditto, in brass case ... 3 3 0
WATER GAUGES, either brass or gun metal £2 5 0 & 2 10 0
GAUGE GLASSES of all sizes.

STEAM-ENGINE INDICATORS ... £4 10 0 & 5 5 0

STEAM-WHISTLESfrom 10s. to 3 0 0 LEVELS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS

AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS. HENRY BAKER, INSTRUMENT MAKER, BY APPOINTMENT, TO THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, 90, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON.

WIPER & CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPES.

MANUPACTORY—GRAND SURREY CANAL, CAMBERWELL, LONDON.

BOLE AGENTS.

FRANCIS AND H. J. MORTON,

10, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 54, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.
The great SUPERIORITY and ECONOMY of WIRE ROPES for MINES and RAILWAYS, over Hemp Ropes or Chains, has been fully established by extensive use in all the
principal mining districts in the United Kingdom for many years—being cheaper, much
lighter, more durable, and a great easing to the engine.

KUPER & CO. request particular attention to their IMPROVED FLAT ROPES, and
their very superior mode of stitching: also to their ROUND ROPES, for Inclines, &c.,
and PIT GUIDES or CONDUCTORS made of very thick wire, and in one length, without Joints.

it joints.

Prices, carriage free to the nearest railway or water station, 56s. per cwt. for round as per cwt. for flat ropes; galvanising, 10s. per cwt. extra.

SIGNAL CORD, galvanised or varnished, of all sizes, for Mines, Railways, &c., from 4s. per 100 yards. GALVANISED SIGNAL PULLEYS, with brass wheels, 6s. per doze

GALVANISED SIGNAL FULLETS, WIIN DARS WHOOLS, S. POT LOZEN.

GALVANISED AND CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING, GUTTERING, SPOUTING.

WATER AND GAS PIPES, of all kinds, FIXED and SUPPLIED.

GALVANISED GAS, WATER, and STEAM PIPES, of great strength.

FAIRBANNS PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes, at very low prices.

ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, id. per square foot.

DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, of all thicknesses.

PATENT WIRE STRAND FENCING and GRNAMENTAL WIRE WORK, for Balliary, Park, and Agricultural Fencing.—F. & H. J. Morton have fixed upwards of 500 cities of this fencing in the last few years.—Price from 1s. 6d, per yard, fixed, complete.

C5 STOCKS constantly kept in LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, and LONDON.

F. & H. J. MORTON,

PATENT GALVANISED IRON AND SPOUTING WORKS,

10, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 94, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.

UNDER BRITISH AND FOREIGN LETTERS PATENT

HUTCHISONISED STONE, BRICKS, &c.—TO LAND PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, ABCHITECTS, &c.—TO LAND PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, ABCHITECTS, &c.—The SOFTEST STONE, CHALK, OYFSUM, CLAT, SAND, &c., INDURATED AS HARD AS GRANITE—will never vegetate nor disintegrate, being impervious to atmospheric action, &c.

For all Foundations, external and internal Buildings, Docks and Sea Walls, Sawerage, Paving, Decorative and Monumental Works, the HUTCHISONISED MATERIALS are unequalled for durability and low cost.—(See Textimonicia and Prices.)

PASTEBOARD, SOFT WOOD, and other ABSORBENT MATERIALS, rendered WATERPROOF, and imperisinable from weather, vormin, &c. Apply to Wst. HUTCHISON, Hutchisonised Stone Works, &c., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

WILLIAM BROTHERTON AND CO., PATENT OIL
MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN
the Renourable the Roard of Admiralty, the principal Steam Navigation and Rallway
Companies, Engineers, and Manufacturers, in the United Kingdom,

HUNGERFORD WHARF, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON,

Companies Engineers, and Manutacturers, in the United Augusta.

RUNGERPORD WHARP, CHARING-CROSS, LONDON.

W. BROTHERTON & CO. take the present opportunity of again bringing before the notice of the public their PATENT MACHINE and LAMP OIL, and at the same time thanking their friends for the librar support and patronage they have received during the past four years. Their best thanks are also tendered to those practical engineers, and scientific gentlemen, through whose kind communications, upon lubrication and frictional resistance, they have been enabled to bring their PATENT OIL to a state of chemical perfection not previously contemplated.

The important properties of W. B. & Co.'s oil are the peculiar softness of its body, its implifity under all ordinary temperatures, and its unctuous nature. Being of a non-drying quality, it produces a complete separation of the parts when in motion—thus becoming itself the working body, and preventing friction; its clemical purity is such, that no oxidation takes place on the metals, or alloy forming the bearings; consequently those evils so perplexing to engineers, and so destructive in their tendency, are at once removed, and thereby the value of the oil more than saved.

W. BROTHERTON & CO. consider it unnecessary to publish any of the numerous and flattering testimonists they have received; but they will at all times feel happy in giving every information on the subject, and in receiving any communication likely to further the object they have in view.

In calling the attention of the public to their LAMP OLL, W. B. & Co. would merely state, that after the most severe tests, it is proved to be superior to all other patent oils for brilliancy, and that its durability causes a saving of at least 25 per cent, in the quantity consumed. A liberal Commission allowed to competent Agents.

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EWERAGE OF LONDON.—The ATTENTION of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to determine upon the MOST EFFICIENT MATERIAL for the CONSTRUCTION of the SEWERS OF LONDON, a particularly directed to the ASPHALTE OF SEYSSEL, which more than any other material is applicable to the CONSTRUCTING and INTERNAL COATING of BRICK CULVERTS and OTHER CHANNELS for DRAINAGE. The experiments made by the Royal Artillery on the embrasures of Plymouth Citadel, constructed of Seyssel Asphalte Brickwork, under the orders of the Hon. Board of Ord nance, have fully proved the superiority, adhesiveness, and strength of Seyssel Asphalte over all other comentitions compositions. A printed account of these experiments can be had on application to Seyssel Asphalte Company—"Claridge's Patent"—Etablished 1839.

Note.—The application of the Asphalte of Seyssel is specially recommended to Commissioners on the Fine Arts for covering the ground line of brickwork in a situations, and it has been suggested that it would be peculiarly applicable for cotthe areas of closed grave pards, and for the construction of calacomes.

London: Printed by Richard Middleron, and published by Henry Escriss (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 25, Flery-Street, where all communications are requested to be addressed.

[Nevember 23, 1660.]